PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,440—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC S

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES}

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CRE-DIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong at all pace. J. R. Gardiner, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 20th March, at 6 p. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Bombay 20th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	(Rs. 15)

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,166	20th " "
*† MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,766	27th " "
*‡ TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Hamm. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 683, Saloon Rs. 511

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 395

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	March.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5126	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Airey	5105	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3869	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay ... Rs. a. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post ... 3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ... 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire,
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November. 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON. Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER,

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI.....	2655	Volkertsen...	23rd March 1905

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1905

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIdates for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 18 and under 21 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1898, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows :—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.
2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1862 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.
3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.
4. JAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 767 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.
5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.
6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of and offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.'

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th March, 1905.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

AN OPPORTUNITY

FOR

CRICKETERS
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A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11		20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13		21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15		22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1		23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4		24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7		25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10		26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14		27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2		28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6		29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11		30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0		31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6		32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12		33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3		34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10		35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2		36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11		37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5		38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15		39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10		40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6		41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 8	46 4		42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3		43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4		44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6		45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurances is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget' size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rander Reunion 1339 tons, Captain T W Carr, sailed yesterday for Chittagong, with a general cargo.

THE steamer City of Bombay, 2941 tons, Captain F Snow, will sail to-morrow for Karachee with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall 2773 tons Captain J T Prouse arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 21st February, with a general cargo and Col Rowcroft as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain J MacLean sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Messrs W J & W C Herbert, 4 natives and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2123 tons Captain C H Sharp will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with general cargo and Mr H Wright, 2 natives and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain H Carey arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee and Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt-Col Soutleaf, Mrs Desmier, Messrs Hill, Court, Freason, and Fawcet, Conductor and Mrs. Hewett and child, Messrs. Birch, Dreamier, Newly, Miller and Damjee and two others and 75 decks.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, Captain F Mosca, from Trieste yesterday morning :—Mrs Abrers, child and infant, Captain Cardew, Mr and Mrs Griffiths, Mrs B D A Innes, maid and infant, Miss Johnson, Miss Hana Lind, Revd Sister Maria, Major and Mrs A V Platch, Mr G D Pinder, Mr and Mrs J C Stephenides, child and infant, Mr Sobolka, Miss Lilly Willman, Mr and Mrs Heynseeus, maid and infant, Mr Pialongon, Mr Pallonji Dinshaw, Mr Peatonji Dinshaw, Mr Abdul Hussein Khan, Mr Singh. Mr and Master Pachowrie Binda and Mr S M Pinto.]

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,032 tons, Captain Haig will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—ForMarseilles—Mr and Mrs Bateman-Chaplain, Capt Bourne, Mrs J A Burton, Major Comins, Mr E A de Brett, Mrs Elderton and Captain Lane, Major Driver, Mrs and two Misses Heeramaneck, Mrs H T Lyle, Miss Martin, Mrs Murray, Mrs Ryves and Mrs Williamson. For Liverpool—Mrs and Master Beck, Capt, Mrs and Miss Cowie and 2 children, Miss E A Foster, Capt Gardiner Mrs Gerould, Miss Graham Mr Hannum, Miss Hogarth, Miss Hulbert, Rev and Mrs J Jolly and 4 children, Mrs Kennedy and child, Miss Legh, Mrs, and Miss Mainal, Mrs R M Morris Mr F W Phillips, Mr Richmond, Capt Russell, Mrs Shannon, Miss Staunton, Mrs Welman, Dr and Mrs Wilson, and 4 children, Mrs F E Wilkins and Col H Wright. For New York—Rev and Mrs Mitchell and 3 children.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel 2783 tons Captain G M Montford, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr. R. Japling Mr. and Mrs. O Dunn Capt and Mrs E F Tennont, Sergt Major Gonamell, Mr W Keith Rollo Mr and Mrs P Roberts, Capt Dalyell, and Mr J A Cox. For Sydney—Mrs and Miss Mason, Mr R R Deans and Mr S Cope. For Adelaide—Mr and Mrs Phipson. For Singapore—Two Misses Armstrong Mr S D Watchman, Mr C A Jabelpore. For Hongkong—Mr and Mrs G S Oliver, Mr E Rustomji and Mr Jathan.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Flagship Hyacinth ..Capt the Hon Hood.....R Navy
H M S Fox....Capt Rustace .....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Commander Hulbert ..R Navy
H M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
Sicilia.....Capt Weston.....pton .....30-3 .....Transpor

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet .....Comdr .....Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Clive ....Comdr....Peanchan ..p.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Inverdale	2130	Cracklu			W & A Graham & Co
Oolaberia	3137		Waikeye		M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Sandiland	Calcutta		T M & Co
Jumna	2987	Parkes			M M & Co
A R O'Brien (ship)	1037		Prait		The Captain
Ayuthia	694	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
Persia	4198		Haughton	Aden	14 P & O Co
Niza m	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson			M M & Co
Ohusan	2862	Henrick	China		4 P & O Co
Nevasa	1945	Hirst			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M Co
Bursfield	2614	Mackenzie			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
B	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Hull	31-3	M M & Co
C&R	Clan Macalister	3661	Sommerlett		25-3	F M & Co
C &R	Merton Hall	2773	Browse	K'chi	25-3	K Nixon & Co
F	City of Bombay	2941	Snow	Karachi	22-3	K Nixon & Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Gailey	R S Ports	22-3	H & P S N Co
H	Muzaffari	1340	Mylchrist	R S Ports	23-3	B & P S N Co
K	Clan Forbes	2560	Ridgway	Liverpool	28-3	F Muir & Co
M	Riverdale	2702	Hay	Kobe		T Morrison & Co
P	Langdale	2515		Gray	Stream	23-3 M M & Co
Q	Caspian	2227	Young	Liverpool	21-3	J Mackintosh

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Mahanadi ..... 547 Hossein ..... N F ..... Shephd & Co

M. W. DRY DOCK.

Thongwa .....3428 Whitehead ..... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia ..4632..Haig..Liverpool..21-3 W & A Gr & Co
2 Ugina.....3436 Honywood.....Kobe.....31-3 M M & Co
3 Duke of Norfolk..2433 Anderson.....Ant'p..27-3 M M & Co
4 Alavia.....2574 Peel.....Jadda .....25-3 E Tajbhoy
5 Somali.....Volkertsen .....Zanzibar..... 23-3 A Strandes
6 Coromandel.....2783 Montford.....China .....21-3 P & O
7 Mazagon.....3279 Hall.....Kobe.....25-3 P & O Co
8 Imperator.....Mosca.....Trieste.....1-4-05 E Scarps
10&11 Weisenfels .....2532 Engelagre..K'chi...25-3 Glade & Co
12 Peninsular..3387 Palmer.....Aden .....25-3 P & O Co
14 Dwarka.....Carey.....Busreh .....24-3 M M & Co
15 Djibouti .....James.....Havre .....31-3 K N & Co
16 Bahadurl .. 829 Fakeera.....K'chi .....25-3 B S N Co

H. WALL V. DOCK.

Linga.....943 Rickford ....K'chi.....21-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Merton Hall s.....	Prouse	Liverpool, Feb 21
	Imperator s.....	Mosca	Trieste, Mar 3
	Dwarka s	arey.....	Karachi, Mar 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kt Bachelor s.....	Finnis	Calcutta
	Austria s.....	Callidani	Trieste
	Beme s.....	Guy	Rangoon
	Henzada s	MacLean ...	Persian Gulf
	Rander Reunion..	Carr	Chittagong

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Loodiana, Sharp, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Coromandel, Montford, for Shanghai, &c
" Circassia, Haig, for Liverpool, &c
" City of Bombay, Snow, for Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
" Nevasa, for Persian Gulf
" Mozaffari, for Jedah

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
12	Clan Macaulay.....	Liverpool
16	Clan Alpine	Coast
16	Kyhfeh.....	Antverp
18	Golconda	London
18	Clan Macnab.....	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, left London on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Manora, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Goorkha left Suez on the morning of the 18th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Britannia, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 18.

The P and O steamer Macedonia, arrived at Marseilles.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, left Kobe for Bombay on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 20,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales wool S Jamsahomed.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—465 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Longdale s—4000 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co,
FOR HONGKONG.
Mazagon s—350 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.
Coromandel s—135 cwt oilmanum M Takorsey ; 10 lbs cow bazar M M Essabhoy ; 13lbs cow bazar P F Talati ; 17 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 29 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 24 chests opium M H E Elias ; 7 chests opium Talati and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Coromandel s—325 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co ; 79 chests opium E S N Talati and Co ; 2 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 17 chests opium Talati and Co ; 17 chests opium E Noordin and Co.

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.
TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE :—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 18.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 3-8	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2 ex d	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 1-2	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 9-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	57 5-8	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·48 3 4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·26 1-4	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
5 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 7-16 sellers tone steady
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 sellers tone firmer
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Den of Airlie and Brittania

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	160,000
Gold do	£	70,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·31 unchanged. Egyptian F, G, F, Brown 6 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500 bales. Imports 100 bales. Futures closed dull.

Mar.-April 4·15 —4		April-May 4·14 —4
May-June 4·17 —3	June-July 4·19 —3	July-Aug. 4·19 —3
Aug.-Sept. 4·20 —3	Sep.-Oct. 4·21 —3	Oct.-Nov. 4·22 —3
	Nov.-Dec 4·23 —3	

Receipts at U S Ports	19,000 bales
Do, last year	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	28,000 "
Do. do Continent	5,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·20	unchanged
Futures, month of March	7·93	+ 2 *
Do, do. July	7·71	+ 2 *

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 11-16	unchanged
Futures, month of June	7·26	— 1
Do, do. Sept	7·04	unchanged
Tone at close	Irregular	

* Tending to advance owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 18th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	21,684 bales.
Wheat	8,052 cwts.
Linseed	14,464 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,418 "
Gingellyseed	4,775 "
Poppyseed	5 "
Groundnuts	933 "
Castorseed	2,147 "
Rice	78,681 "
Myrabollams	2,274 "
Cottonseed	4,042 "
Mowrasced	nil
Gram	6,152 "
Jowar	15,295 "
Maize	852 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bbownagger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 3/8
2 per cent Rentes	99 1/2ex
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107-3/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 1 2
Bar Silver	26 9/16

BOMBAY, MARCH 20.

The Market is closed on account of Holi holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th Mar. 1905, as compared with the statement of 14th Mar, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 7. Rs. a. p.	March 14. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,39,00,000 0 0	1,39,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,75,78,131 6 5	1,63,16,055 15 7
Other Deposits, &c	10,11,05,153 9 0	10,43,95,330 6 4
Bank Post Bills, &c	16,93,225 12 11	15,64,451 8 8
Sundries	23,98,518 0 8	24,95,650 15 8
Rs...	15,59,75,056 13 0	15,79,83,688 14 3
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,15,99,192 1 11	1,12,65,082 1 11
Other authorised Investment	82,44,131 5 8	82,75,026 5 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,55,50,871 15 1	3,57,46,965 9 5
Accounts of Credit on do	3,19,43,882 1 2	2,18,62,719 9 9
Bills discounted &c	3,63,60,718 15 2	3,58,28,453 16 3
Balances with other Banks	10,95,388 1 5	9,07,611 5 2
Bullions	213 0 8	213 0 8
Dead Stock	18,14,001 14 9	18,11,735 0 7
Stamps	14,498 5 8	14,004 2 3
Sundries	13,66,281 13 0	13,36,831 0 10
	11,79,89,159 10 6	12,00,51,642 3 5
Cash &c., at Head Office	3,06,87,839 2 7	2,20,77,000 2 11
Do. at Branches	1,72,98,057 15 11	1,58,55,046 7 11
Rs...	15,59,75,056 13 0	15,79,83,688 14 3

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 12,33,296	Decrease
Do. at Branches	23,779	Do.
Other Deposits	32,90,347	Increase
Post Bills	1,16,772	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,03,215	Decrease
Loans	31,95,004	Increase
Accounts of Credit	81,163	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	5,32,985	Do
Cash at Head Office	13,99,151	Increase
Cash at Branches	14,43,911	Decrease

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—March 16, at Bangalore, Samuel Arnold, My sore Medical Service, aged 72 years.
CHAMIER—March 15, at Krishnagar, Nuddea, Bengal, Captain Arthur Tyrrell Chamier, R E, Executive Engineer, P W D Railways, aged 33 years, son of Lieutenant-General S Chamier, late Madras Army.
GREY—March 15, at "Hebron," Coonoor, Nilgiris, Andrey Emmeline, dearly loved youngest child of Lewis William Grey, of Pykara, Nilgiris, aged 7 years, 6 months and 19 days.
ISAAC—March 9, at Madras, Flora, relict of the late Michael Isaac, aged 55 years, 11 months and 15 days.
PATTON—February 15, at Calcutta, Ellen Robins, devoted wife of L P Patton.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH
"PULMOTONE"
CONTAINS

Guaiacol	
Quinine	
Hypophosphite	
Calcium	"
Ferric	"
Sodium	"
Potassium	"
Manganese	"
Strychnine	"

Rs. 1-8 per bottle of 25.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water 11-35m., 11-59a. Low water, 5-15m., 5-32a.
Bank holiday.
Bombay Extra Races.
Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
Theosophical Society Anniversary.
Bombay Light Horse, Point-to-Point Races and "At Home" at Santa Cruz.
Young Women's Christian Association Jubilee, Town Hall, H. E. Lady Lamington presiding, 4-45 p.m.

SUICIDE OF A SEXAGENARIAN.—Bhoju Varqu, a basket-maker aged, 60 residing in Memonwada committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself in a well in the locality. He had been ailing for sometime past and was tired of life.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—A beggar named Joti Suntoo, who was found unconscious on Friday last, and picked up by the police and removed to the G. T. Hospital, reported, on regaining consciousness that on the day in question a "pardeshi" offered him some parched grains to eat, the consumption of which rendered him unconscious. He was then robbed of fifteen annas, all the money that he had.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Warren Point ..... Hume
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Serenata	Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth
Intermezzo	Anona ..... Grey
Selection	A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Selection	Chinese Honey Moon ..... Caryll
Valse	Lousina ..... Sequira

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant, Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Yarra will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday the 23rd instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY.—In continuation of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society, the members and their friends went on a trip to the Elephanta Caves, on Sunday. About 94 gentlemen started from the Ballard Pier about 9 o'clock in the morning, and after a day's pleasant enjoyment at the Cave, returned about 7 o'clock in the evening. While going over the caves, Colonel Olcott, who was one of the party, gave explanations about the images and the inscriptions, and stated that he had heard that in the tank there was a subterranean passage which led from Elephanta to another island at some distance from it. Yesterday morning, for about two hours from 9 a. m., to 11 a.m, they had a social gathering at the "Crow's Nest," on the Tardeo Road where during his stay in Bombay in 1880, Colonel Olcott resided with Madam Blavatsky and others. In the evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute a private musical entertainment was given for their amusement by Mr. Damoder Jagjivandas Master, which proved very enjoyable.

TRESPASS ON BOARD A. STEAMER.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Augustine R. Sequeira, a steward on board the s. s. Duke of Norfolk, was charged with committing wilful trespass on the 18th inst., on board the steamer, intending to commit an offence. Mr. Pereira appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dady Sett for accused. The facts of the case appeared to be that the steamer entered the Victoria Dock on the 16th inst., and until its arrival there was no complaint against the accused who was steward on board on a monthly salary of Rs. 60. About 7 p. m. on the 18th inst., he was seen on the wharf. At a later hour, he went on board the steamer, and demanded payment of Rs. 251, which were due to him on account of wages. He had some conversation with Mr. H. B. Spanton, the third officer, in the course of which he became excited and assaulted the third officer. The defence was that, for some reason, not known to the accused, two policemen, in company of a third, arrested the accused, and took him in a victoria to the Dhobie Talao police station, where in presence of the complainant and his friend, police sepoy No. 1792 violently assaulted the accused. The case was adjourned for further enquiry until the 22nd inst.

Biliousness is only another name for clogged or sluggish liver caused by rich food, or by eating too much meat, or by taking too little exercise. It is a common complaint in this country, but can be quickly remedied by stimulating the flow of bile, which softens the mass, so that the poisons are carried out of the system, and the liver bowels relieved and toned up, and thus get at the first cause of liver trouble and biliousness. Doan's Dinner Pills are an effective and safe medicine for the liver and bowels, and are purely vegetable. They are sold by all Chemists.

MANIFESTO BY THE TSAR.

RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL ENEMIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3rd.—The "Official Messenger" publishes an Imperial Manifesto calling upon the people to rally round the throne and defend it against the domestic enemy. The text of the manifesto is as follows :—

An inscrutable Providence has been pleased to visit our Fatherland with heavy trials. A bloody war in the Far East, the honour of Russia, and the command of the waters of the Pacific Ocean, so urgently necessary for the consolidation of the peaceful prosperity not only of our own, but also of other Christian nations throughout the ages, have imposed a great strain upon the strength of the Russian people and swallowed up many dear victims near to our heart.

While the glorious sons of Russia are fighting with self-sacrificing bravery and risking their lives for faith, for Tsar, and for country, disturbances have broken out in our country itself, to the joy of our enemies, and to our own deep sorrow. Blinded by pride, the evil-minded leaders of the revolutionary movement make insolent attacks on the Holy Orthodox Church and the lawfully established pillars of the Russian State, thinking that by severing the natural connection with the past they will destroy the existing order of the State, and set up in its place a new administration on a foundation not suitable to our Fatherland. The outrage upon the Grand Duke Sergius, who ardently loved the first capital of the Empire, and who came to his end in the midst of the sacred monuments of the Kremlin, deeply shocks the national feeling of everyone to whom the honour of the Russian name and the renown of his home are dear.

THE TRIALS SENT BY PROVIDENCE.

We humbly bear the trials sent us by Providence, and derive strength and consolation from our firm trust in the grace which God has always shown to the Russian power, and from the immemorial devotion which we know our loyal people entertain for the throne. With the help of the prayers of the Holy Orthodox Church, under the banner of the autocratic might of the Tsar, Russia has already frequently passed through great wars and disturbances, always issuing from her troubles and difficulties with fresh and unbending strength.

Nevertheless, the recent internal disorder, and the instability of thought which has favoured the spread of revolt and disturbances, make it our duty to remind all those in Government institutions, and all authorities, of the duties of their office and of their Service oath and to call upon them to display increased solicitude in the safeguarding of law, order, and security, in the firm consciousness of their moral responsibility as servants of the throne and the Fatherland.

AN APPEAL TO ALL CLASSES.

Thinking unceasingly of the welfare of our people and firmly trusting that God after he has tried our patience, will give victory to our arms, we appeal to right-minded people of all classes to join us in single-minded co-operation by word and deed in the great and sacred task of overcoming the stubborn foreign foe, and of eradicating revolt at home, and in wise efforts to check internal confusion. We wish to remind everyone in this connection that only if there is tranquillity of mind throughout the whole population is it possible to realise our aims for a renewal of the quiet life of the people, the strengthening of its prosperity, and the perfecting of the administration of the State.

Let all those rally round the throne who, true to Russia's past, honestly and conscientiously have a care in accord with ourselves for every affair of the State. May God send down on the clergy holiness, on those in authority justice and truth, on the people peace, on the laws power, and on faith strength, to the consolidation of the Autocracy and the welfare of our dear subjects.—Nicholas.—Reuter.

The above manifesto implies much. It means that the situation has changed; that the group of Ministers who have been engaged in elaborating a scheme for a National Assembly, and who last week enjoyed the confidence of the Sovereign, has fallen into disfavour; and that the Moscow Grand-Ducal party has secured the ear of the Tsar. The manifesto (says Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg) is taken to signify his Majesty's determination to maintain absolutism, and to destroy all hopes of an approach to constitutional government. On all sides one hears expressions of surprise and disappointment, and there is a general feeling of apprehension regarding the future in view of the growing clamour for reform now so rudely checked and the continuous manifestations of unrest in the empire.

THE MYSORE GOLD-MINES.

WHILST there is good reason to be thankful that a merciful Providence has saved India from the terrors of a mining "boom" such as has afflicted South Africa, Western Australia, and California in the past,—although we had a little "diversion" of the kind in connection with Chota Nagpur and its "rupee" shares in the early Nineties,—there is ground for regret that the gold mines of Mysore are not better appreciated by the London market. It would not be so if the facts concerning them were better known and understood, says the "Pioneer." Thus the Champion Reef Company, in its last financial year, paid 160 per cent on its increased capital, the amount divided being £437,000, as compared with £354,750 for the preceding year. The other Indian mining companies make up their accounts to the 31st December. The Mysore final distribution of 5s. 6d. per share makes 14s. 6d.,; or 145 per cent. for the past year, as against 135 per cent. for 1903, the amount to be absorbed being £420,500, as against £368,300. It will be seen, therefore, that the Champion Reef and Mysore companies together pay out to their share holders £857,500 which is not so bad for Southern India which was derided as a mining country when operations in the Kolar district were commenced in the late Seventies, and

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1905.

THE RECRUITING DIFFICULTY.

"IRONCLADS cannot climb hills," Colonel Alsager Pollock reminds us, in an article he contributes on the "Recruiting Difficulty" to the "Empire Review." We require a small regular army, he urges, but every man of that army must be fit for immediate service, and it must be composed of units, all of which are either at war strength or at such an establishment that the reservists required to complete them can readily be absorbed without greatly reducing immediate efficiency. Regular soldiers, not available for immediate service in the field, are but a useless extravagance. What Colonel Pollock prescribes is what other distinguished officers have already told us we need and must have, if we are to hold our own. How to obtain and how to keep such an army as is necessary is the problem to solve. The recruiting difficulty is a very real one. It is no easy matter to raise men of such quality that they can quickly be brought to such a state of efficiency as to admit of their being sent abroad for immediate service. Units on foreign service must be kept up to war establishment and be composed of soldiers enlisted for comparatively long service. Short service is the only means by which a strong reserve can be accumulated, but it is incompatible with the maintenance of veteran troops abroad, or of other units of similar quality kept ready at home to furnish reinforcements at a moment's notice, or to undertake small wars in parts of the world, where we have not already established garrisons. The principle of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme to enlist soldiers for either one purpose or the other may be sound. But the difficulty is increased. How are we to obtain recruits for long service, in order to maintain the over-sea garrisons and a striking force at home, and how shall we obtain recruits, enlisted for short service to form a great reserve army, upon which we can rely in case of national danger?

There are only two ways of doing this—compelling men to serve or making it worth their while. The former plan will never commend itself to the Britisher, while the latter will cause the taxpayer to grumble that the British soldier is the most highly paid fighting man in the world. The so-called "advantages of the Army" are found to offer no attractions to a sufficient quantity of men, let alone the quality of men. Colonel Pollock finds that the efforts which have been made for the purpose of adding to the attractions offered by a military carrier, so far confined chiefly to increases of the soldier's pay, have had no result but waste of public money. The increases have attracted a slightly larger number of worthless men, but not one of the better class that we ought to, and it may be assumed desire to, secure. We presume Colonel Pollock has ample grounds for making so sweeping an assertion. Anyhow, he goes to the root of the matter when he writes: "Supposing a man to be capable of earning a decent living in civil life, it is simply ridiculous to pretend that sixpence more or less in the way of daily pay—or even six shillings—will reconcile him to the project of reverting the civil life, at the end of seven years, or in future of nine years' army service, to begin life all over again, at a great disadvantage with men of his own age, who if artizans, are by that time established as experts in their trades and drawing high wages. . . . Our recruiting net is spread only in the gutter, and the comparatively small number of good men that the army obtains come to it wholly unattracted by the lures set out to entrap them." To solve this problem the good man must be secured against being a loser by his service. But here another problem presents itself: how is he to be so secured?

Colonel Pollock would have us believe that if the navy and army were made stepping-stones to public employment and every well conducted soldier guaranteed a situation, corresponding to his qualifications and a reasonable pension at the age of sixty, there would still be a recruiting difficulty, but the nature of it would have been altered; for instead of straining every nerve to catch a sufficient number of half-starved and often criminal or even lunatic wasters, the difficulty would be to select successful candidates from the excessive number of excellent young men who would present themselves for enlistment. In such circumstances moreover, he argues, and we agree with him, that discharge from the army, instead of being a thing so much desired that men commit disgraceful crimes solely in order to secure it, would become the final and most dreaded punishment that could be awarded for any offence of a military character and a serious augmentation of the sentence awarded for any crime punishable by civil law. At the same time the waster and the man of undesirable character must be rigorously excluded from the ranks and from employment at the conclusion of his service. Colonel Pollock lays down lines upon which a really efficient army might be secured. If the quality of the men can be raised, we need have no fear of conscription. Men would find it worth their while to enlist, especially if faith were kept with them to the strictest letter of their engagement and no attempt were made by subsequent orders to undo that which had attracted them. Unfortunately there is not a single branch of the public service in which there have not been victims to whimsical and vexatious amendments and cancellations of former orders. Disaffections and disinclinations to work are so begotten, and public interests consequently suffer. There must be no meanness, no petty interference and no suspicion of unfairness, and the strength of the army both for general service abroad and for a strong army at Home can be secured for all time. Colonel Pollock's plan seemed to be the one most likely to produce the end desired.

MUSIC AND MIRTH. THE standing musical joke is, of course, provided by the Teutonic instrumentalists who are annually cleared out of the Fatherland during the spring cleaning. To the long suffering British public, they have, however, become too much of a joke. There are other forms of humour in music which are less grim and more mirth provoking. Some of the most effective of Sir Arthur Sullivan's music for the Savoy operas is an ingenious parody of Handel. He had so developed the expression of humour in music that it was written of him that he could perpetrate puns on the trombone and utilise the flute and clarionet as media of biting repartee. The humour of the trombone is, however, not always appreciated. At any rate, it was considered to be defective by an Irish demonstrator who felt that this member of the band was scarcely doing its duty. "See here", he demanded of the performer on this remarkable instrument, "What d'ye mane be goin' 'toot! toot!' Why can't ye play the chune an' airn yer money?" The performer who extracts musical humour from misapplied domestic utensils takes rank as a professional entertainer, but a more subtle humourist is he who has the faculty of suiting the air with satirical appositeness to the occasion. There was, for instance, Thomas Gray who seems to have been for forty-five years the Sheriff of Lancaster's licensed joker on the horn. It is related that when Justice Hawkins lost his favourite fox-terrier, which sometimes assisted his lordship in presiding over the Court, Gray as Sheriff's trumpeter played the Judge in at Liverpool to the tune of "Where, oh! where has my little dog gone?" It was inevitable that when a much "wanted" lady named Alice failed to answer to her name, this musical libertine should convulse the Court with the strains of "Alice, where art thou!" Similarly, the late President Faure, whom his enemies unjustly accused of having designs on a French Crown, was once greeted at a state banquet by the band striking up the well known air "Si j'etais roi" ("If I were king") When the Bishop of Durham was being enthroned the organist, probably without much reflection, selected as a processional "I was a wandering sheep." His Majesty the King, too, has been the victim of the musical joker for, when at Homburg in the early autumn of 1900, the conductor of the band insisted on playing "The Last Rose of Summer," when the Prince of Wales, as he then was, appeared in sight. This was probably intended as a complement to the Prince and the decline of the season.

It was, however, an unconscious joke that was perpetrated by a naval bandmaster when Commodore Powell inspected an Australian naval contingent. As the Commodore observed and approved the fine physique of the men, the band began playing the air from the "Belle of New York" which begins "Of course, you can never be like us, but be as like us as you're able to be" What seems to have been an extraordinary musical joke has recently had results which owners of race horses in Bombay may endeavour to obtain. The curative effects of music in illness are now pretty well recognised, and they seem to have made a horse win races. It is asserted that Mr. Clarke Frost's racer, Fire Island, was converted from a miserable equine misanthrope into a steeplechase winner by frequent doses of music. The medicine was administered by a musical box, playing twenty airs, placed in a loft over the animal's loose box. The moral for owners whose horses have not done well at Mahaluxmi, is obvious. All that is necessary to convert a "crock" into a successful steeple-chaser is the installation of a gramophone in the stable. We are convinced that the results will fully come up to expectations. To place the success of the experiment beyond doubt, gramophones or a brass band should be in attendance at the morning gallops. It would also heighten the interest of the sport at Mahaluxmi if the stewards erected a battery of musical machines at the starting gate and spread others at intervals around the course. Discharged at suitable moments, they ought to have considerable effect on the running powers of the horses and would probably render 'pulling' tactics impossible. It is true the bookmakers might have cause to complain, owing to the difficulty of accepting "form" as a guide to results under the changed conditions; but with equal uncertainty all round odds could drop to a common level. That at any rate would be the case until owners began to train race horses to tolerate strange sounds as military horses are trained, and then, of course, we would have to discover some other method of influencing the mettle of the animals. Perhaps an Opera Company might be effective. A few years ago, the principal singers of the Covent Garden Opera Company went to the Zoo. There two French members of the Company discovered the Madagascar ape, the only representative of the new French colony in the gardens. In a fit of patriotic fervour M. Renaud and M. Gillebert proceeded to astonish the inoffensive creature with a dramatic rendering of the "Marseillaise." The remarks of the surprised simian have not been recorded, and the nature of his conduct can only be conjectured.

COURTS & LEVEES. A LADY, who was at Court, the other evening writes of the improvements which have been made for the convenience of those attending these somewhat ridiculous functions. She says:—"The jostling and exhausting waits have all been done away with. It all goes like clockwork now. From my recollections of the last time I went to Court I should not have thought such a thing possible. On Friday night, we went through the beautiful marble hall into the ballroom, where we sat in chairs arranged in sections and all facing one way. I felt rather as though I were in church. There I waited about an hour and a quarter, but every minute was amusing When we were summoned to the Throne-room, we passed across the lower end of the room before reaching the corridor that took us to the upper end of the room where we were going to cross the room again—this time in front of the King and Queen. As we crossed the first time, we could see the people ahead of us making their curtsies. The ceremony in front of the Throne is much better than it used to be. Your train, when once it has been spread out on the floor, is allowed to follow you in peace, and is not continually being picked up and passed on by an attendant in the old way. And the two curtseys which are all one makes now, even though one hardly has time to recover from the first to make the second properly, are much better than the old plan of making curtseys to an indefinite number of Royal persons. You always felt that you had made too many or too few. The greatest improvement of all is in getting away. I remember waiting for between two and three hours in the hall for my carriage. On Friday, I gave the order, an attendant spoke into a telephone at the door, and in ten minutes I was off." If such improvements are possible at St. James's, they ought to be practicable in Bombay. The waits and the jostling and crushing at Levees and Government House functions where people have to wrestle for half an hour or stand for an hour to the amusement of the dignified sowars of the Body-Guard at the top of that all too terrible staircase are simply indescribable. Of course, we want a new Government House with proper accommodation for a civilised gathering—and a capacious room wherein to wait until the reception hall doors are open. As for the Levees, they ar demoralising crushes, though not so disorderly as they were. But the humiliation suffered by some who have merely the public entree and must scuttle past a certain proportion of foreign tradesmen who have "Consular dignity" is enough to try the loyalty of the most loyal.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward Mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 9 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m., on Friday next.

MR. K. A. REINOLD has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. R. P. Lambert, who proceeds on leave from the 1st proximo.

A PRESS Note, issued by the Burma Government on the 15th instant, denies that there is any unrest among the Kachins.

THE down Punjab mail on Friday was detained at Uchida about nine hours through a serious derailment of a goods train at that station.

THE betrothal of H. R. H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and the Princess Margaret of Connaught took place in Cairo after a dinner party given by the Earl and Countess of Cromer.

MR. GORDON RAMSAY will be placed on special duty in connection with the Agricultural Banks question in Bengal, while Mr. Gourlay is acting as Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor.

THE fact that the Japanese right wing was up at Tie-ling in time to inflict heavy damage upon the Russians is fresh testimony to the marvellous powers of this indomitable Infantry. The country between Mukden and Tie-ling which this portion of the force would have to traverse is perhaps even worse than that which it had to work through in reaching the Hun-ho in the neighbourhood of Fu-sao. The Kulah mountains, a high range running more or less parallel of the main route to the east, sends down a series of spurs transversely to the line of advance, and it is over an endless succession of these, clothed with heavy forest, and alternating with valleys which in summer are clogged with heavy swamps, that the line of the right flank lay. It is a country through which a traveller finds difficulty in making his way with a caravan of a few mules. But the Japanese have managed get over it somehow and it is no wonder that they should have made a large number of prisoners in such ground among the dispersed and exhausted forces they were pursuing.

IN reference to Professor Osler's recent joke about the lethal chamber for those who are over sixty, the Oxford Magazine, in extending a welcome to him, prints the following pathetic epigram, which was found inscribed in blood on the walls of the old Clarendon Building:—

Brother! I am sixty-one,
So my work on earth is done.
Calms should follow after storm,
Reach me down the chloroform.

SOME comprehensive powers are claimed from time to time by promoters of private bills at Westminster, but for downright universality a company that has just approached the Canadian House of Commons takes the cake. Among the privileges it seeks are: To receive aid from any Government or municipality; to carry on lumbering, mining, and farming; to own and manage hotels, churches, schools, and hospitals, to construct roads, tramways, docks, &c. to carry on business as contractors for bridges, cars, engines, and ships, to develop electric power, and to do many other things too numerous to mention.

A BILL for the prospective nationalisation of the Italian railway system has now been introduced into the Italian Chamber, and should this bill pass the State will take over on the 30th June next, 6,600 miles of track. Italian railway history is one long record of failures and disasters. Every possible policy has been tried—private management of private track, State management of private track, State management of State track, and private management of State track, this last combination having now been in existence for twenty years. Of the present condition of the railways the most unfavourable accounts are given. The permanent way and practically all the fixed property are said to be in a dilapidated condition. The railway stations in the large towns are small and old-fashioned, and in the absence of bridges and subways passengers are constantly exposed to considerable danger. The metals are ill-secured and worn, so that high speed is impossible. Many lines on which there is heavy traffic are still single, and the precautions against collision are insufficient. As for the rolling stock, there are too few locomotives and the carriages and waggons are for the most part old and in bad condition. Delays are universal, and freight and passenger charges are very high.

AN American correspondent sends a literary titbit. As we have said before, it is necessary to cross the Atlantic to learn about things English:—"There was recently a passage at arms between Miss Marie Corelli, the novelist, and a certain Miss Coals, a school-mistress, who has a class immediately across the street from the writer's home. Part of the school exercises, it seems, consists in the study of music, and this proved particularly disagreeable to Miss Corelli. So the following note was sent across to the music-teacher: 'Miss Corelli presents her compliments to Miss Coals, and begs that she will be good enough to arrange so that there may be no singing class between the hours of ten and one, these being Miss Corelli's working hours, when distractions are peculiarly distasteful.' The white-aproned maid who bore this rather unusual missive, was detained long enough to bring back the answer. It ran: 'Miss Coals presents her compliments to Miss Corelli, and begs to state that if such a course is likely to prevent the writing of such books as "The Sorrows of Satan," she would rejoice in arranging a singing programme for every day from nine to two.'"

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

PRINCES, PRIGS AND PERFORMERS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

My first paragraph does not relate to the pleasant subject indicated in the headline, but is written in order to get it off my mind. That yarn about the Baltic Commission's report was all Tommy Rot, dear boy. I knew it when I wrote it, but I had neither time nor inclination to re-write my letter. Besides it did your readers no harm. The thing could wait and no international incident could arise out of what Bombay could do or what it might think.

Now as for my main topic, a delightful one to me, because I happen to be in a position to write about it with a sympathy that may almost be described, without presumption or impertinence, as intimate. The King is awfully fond of touring and George has, to some extent, inherited the desire for travel. Besides having been at sea for some years to H. R. H. the odour of tar and salt water is the odour of sanctity; not odour Cologne.

"Well George must see the world, leastways all the Empire," said the King to me. "I did not care for him to go to Curzon's Christmas picnic, because you know every opulent butcher and baker and tallow-chandler went out at that time. I am told that my fruiterer and poultry-dealer hobnobbed together with Members of Council and twenty-four gun rajahs and perhaps no harm was done. But, dammy, you know, Prigmus, we must draw the line somewhere. If he goes this year and, early enough, he will be able to have the Red Sea at its best and Bombay at the time that all self-respecting people are away on the hills. However there may be one or two of my old friends about the place, and instead of one of those trying Municipal addresses, I should be glad if you would arrange a little Wednesday tiffin for him at the Bombay Club. He might see the lawn at the Yacht Club on Friday evening—provided her Royal Highness goes with him, and again provided that the people there undertake to go on with their tea and not knock over cakes and bread and butter in the act of rising to their feet to receive their visitors. You know, Prigmus, it must also be understood that if they dine there, the servants must be in white, as the club servants are and not in royal red or blue or any other colour which will make them conspicuous to one or any of the senses and appear as though their masters were trying to cut chuckers over the heads of the permanent member. If they want to wear feathers let them do it beyond the pale of European civilisation, and if you catch any other servant putting on airs or swagger kupra, tear it, ink it throw cutlets or coffee on it, and spare not. Only one thing more as to Bombay and that is keep them all away from the Byculla Club. I don't want them to go through small-pox infected areas, you may say, but more particularly am I anxious they should not taste the club's own soufflé, lest, after their return, there be rows in the royal kitchens and the Master of the Household be worried about broken china and the award of compensation for damaged heads and knee-caps."

I promised that this should be done and have written to Honorary Secretaries and others accordingly. I also offered in the event of their Royal Highnesses going after big game, the quarry shall be sufficiently dragged beforehand, or that it—especially lions, tigers and wangaroos—shall be tied up on the verandah and that the sportsmen shall shoot through the jillmills or an efficient barricade of Porebunder stone and firm iron lattice-work. Bores and newspapermen—particularly half anna wallahs—are to be kept at a distance of at least three thousand yards, under pain of ex-communication, banishment, mutilation or dismemberment, and all information which it is desired shall be made public, may be placed on the Editors' Table, or like the Weather Report, be issued to newspapers at the moderate rate of ten rupees monthly, payment in advance. By this means it is hoped such a fund may be raised as will pay for the hire of mounts to enable the Court menials keep up Bank Holiday in true Hampstead fashion.

Then comes the point as to who shall accompany their Royal Highnesses. I hesitate to nominate any one before allowing plenty of time for the exercise of undue influence and before a sufficient period has elapsed to admit of aspirants learning that I have opened a deposit account with Messrs. Sylvangolder & Co., who have been instructed to return all cheques for less than ten pounds, free of commission. Same firm will also supply copies of my book, "The Peregrinations of a Prince" at a uniform price of three guineas (prepaid), the best book which has ever yet been written on this or any other subject. None but subscribers need apply to me for a billet in the retinue of the Prince.

Some officious individual, I see, has submitted a list of names of people he would like to come. He nominates one lady because she is engaged—with a view, I suppose, to a quarter-deck wedding by way of affording diversion to the crew of H. M. S. Renown. Others he names on account of their inches—a singularly ill-advised thing to do seeing that H. R. H. is not more than seven feet high and that the use of stilts on this occasion has not received the royal sanction. I do not think it at all advisable to carry round a collection of giants who invariably go weak in the knees. Far better, if you want a show, would it be to bring out a carefully selected galaxy of beauty and talent from the Halls—no individual being engaged unless he or she can produce a certificate from previous employer of at least three months' good character. I strongly object to an assortment of antediluvian admirals and gregarious generals, diaphanous duchesses or mirth-provoking marchionesses. I object to an assortment of Anglicised Americans, whether interested in cotton, canned condiments, or pickled pork and I prefer the ship to be lighted by electricity instead of by the brightest of feminine smiles. The chances of keeping off the rocks will be greater, if all ladies are relentlessly kept below, or closely confined to the second class smoke-room. Then if side-shows are desired, let us have a batch of the genuinely unemployed, a contingent from Maskelyne and Cook's and another from Moore and Burgess's, special cars being devoted to the matter of corner-men and soloists. Song and dance artistes are a perfect drug in the market, and a sufficient number of these might be requisitioned to give an entire change of programme every evening.

Thus much may be taken for certain,—and, it is said, of course, without any "arriere pensee" concerning the Court of King Edward—the chosen associates of the Prince and Princess of Wales will be of such character and quality as to augur well for that Court of King George V. Intending patrons should book early as only a few back seats are now available for the opening night. Box office, The Harmonic Institute, 22A Kalbadevi. For family parties of over 15, a reduction of two and a half per cent. will be made on deposit of cash.

PRIGMUS.

P.S.—I should like to have written something about the choice of Lord Selborne to succeed Lord Milner but, as I have read his "Natural History of White," I must say I would have preferred they should send out Buffon.—P.

STILL RETREATING.

RUSSIANS FIRE KAIYNEN.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

RUSSIA'S LAST HOPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Japanese have occupied Takumen to the north-west of Tieling.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Japanese have reached Kaiynen, 23 miles north of Tieling which the Russians evacuated on Saturday having first set fire to the station.

Reuter with General Kuroki wires on the 13th instant, that the repairs to the Hunho bridge are almost complete and that trains will run to Mukden and beyond within a week.

The following telegram was received on Sunday from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

On Thursday, on the right bank of the Liaoho, our detachment dispersed eight Russian squadrons having artillery, whereupon we occupied a height on the north of Tieling at the right of the Liaoho and cannonaded the retreating enemy consisting of one infantry division and ten squadrons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 20.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London the 20th inst states :—Russia's last hope is centered on the Baltic Squadron and peace will not be considered until the Admirals join the forces and give battle.

M. Gorky is living at Riga under police supervision and is not allowed to see visitors and looks much weakened by imprisonment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW REVOLUTIONARIES.

Captures by the Police.

THE NEVA SHOOTING INCIDENT.

LONDON, MARCH 19

The secret police at Moscow have discovered a revolutionary organization and seized a store of infernal machines, hand bombs, explosives, arms and printing presses, besides correspondence relating to the plot to assassinate the Grand Duke Sergius.

Three hundred arrests have already been made.

The court-martial, held in connection with the Neva incident on the 19th January when a live shell was fired during the salute on the occasion of the blessing of the Neva, has found that there was no malicious intent.

Three officers have been sentenced to eighteen months' detention for neglecting their duties and two gunners to two years in a disciplinary battalion.

ITALY AND THE SOMALI MULLAH.

A Promise of Peace.

The Italian Agent has concluded at Illig an agreement with the Mullah, acting under instructions from the Italian Government and also in the interests of Great Britain.

The Mullah promises general peace and takes up his residence in territory belonging to the Italian Protectorate, which has been assigned to him by agreement. Here will be free commerce, except traffic in arms, and slavery will be prohibited.

Colonel Swayne has expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangement.

AMERICAN MINISTER IN KOREA.

Mr. Elsin Morgan has been appointed American Minister in Korea.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the English mails of 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day (Sunday) and the same Company's s.s. Victoria left for Colombo and Australia at the same hour and day.

BENGAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, MARCH 20.

The Bengal Government's re-organisation scheme for the provincial and subordinate educational services is nearly ready for submission to the Secretary of State.

LECTURER HUSTLED.

STUDENTS BREAK UP A CALCUTTA MEETING.

A free fight took place in the College Square here last night, Mahomedan students breaking up a meeting, which one Takal Ram of Dera Ismail Khan was addressing, and hustling the lecturer out of the square. The subject of the lecture was criticism of Lord Curzon's recent measures. Order was restored by the Police.

ANDREWS vs. ANDREWS.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day, a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage was made absolute in the case H. M. Andrews vs. Ida Maud Andrews and another, no appearance having been entered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH INTERESTS IN MOROCCO.

The Kaiser to visit Tangier.

INTERFERENCE CAUSES A SENSATION.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The announcement that the Kaiser William will shortly visit Tangier is causing a sensation, coming as it does, on top of the reports that the French Mission to Fez has completely failed.

It is believed at Tangier that the Sultan has appealed to Germany against the French pretensions, and hence the Kaiser's visit.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Programme Includes a Durbar at Delhi.

The "Standard" states that the tour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in India will include official visits to Calcutta, Mysore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Kashmir. A Durbar will be held at Delhi and the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta.

A review will take place of troops in the Punjab with Lord Kitchener leading in the march past.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

Citizenship Refused.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Texas Federal Immigration Bureau has declared the issue of naturalization papers to ten Japanese is illegal on the ground that the Japanese are not eligible for citizenship.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

TO BE OPENED IN JULY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

The regulations for the Indian Staff College will shortly issue. Until the buildings at Quetta are ready for occupation, the College will be located temporarily at Deolali where the course will commenced on 1st July next. The examination for entrance commences on 15th May next and all applications to attend must reach the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief not later than the 30th April, being forwarded through the General Officer commanding Brigades. The examination will be held at any military or hill station, where the candidate is stationed or is on leave, provided a Board can be assembled there. The first class will consist of 24 officers, of whom approximately one-third will belong to the British and two-third to the Indian service, not more than two officers of Royal Artillery and one of Royal Engineers will be included in this number. The syllabus of the entrance examination will be that laid down in the home Staff College regulations with certain local modifications.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

A LOAN OF 23 LAKHS TO BE RAISED.

The Calcutta Corporation passed the Budget for the coming year at the meeting here to-day. It provides for the raising of a loan of twenty-three lakhs of rupees for improvement.

LADY CURZON AND HER CHILDREN.

Lady Curzon leaves Calcutta for Simla direct tomorrow accompanied by Lady Baring, Major MacNab, I. M.S., and Captain Lambert, Aide-de-Camp.

LATER.

The three little Viceregal girls who are now at Dehra join Lady Curzon at Kalka on the way to Simla where her Excellency arrives next Thursday.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business at next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council will comprise of the passing of the Paper Currency Bill and Indian Railway Board Bill ; also the presentation of the Budget.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ASIA.

The Anchor Line Agents in Calcutta have received telegraphic intimation that the steamer Asia, reported by Reuter as in collision in the Mersey on the 16th instant, will leave Liverpool on the 19th. The damage sustained, therefore, must be slight.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE AMERICAN MEAT TRUSTS.

LONDON, March 4.—Mr. James Rudolph Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations in the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, in his Report on the beef industry, states that the packing companies are not over-capitalised. He declares that the profit earned is only 2 per cent. on the gross capital, and that when prices were highest in 1902, some packers were losing money.

BRITISH SHIPPING LAWS.

IMPORTANT REFORM CONTEMPLATED.

The British Government have given their approval to a private Bill, which aims at bringing foreign shipowners within the law regarding the detention of ships when workmen are injured. The Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons yesterday.

TARIFF REFORM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN STILL CONFIDENT.

London, March 5.—Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tariff Reform League yesterday, appealed to all Unionists to stiffen their backs, and to eschew that half-hearted fiscal policy which had been responsible for their defeats at the by-elections.

His conviction of ultimate success was, he declared, stronger than ever.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

INSPECTION AT SANTA CRUZ.

THE inspection of the Light Horse took place yesterday morning at Santa Cruz. At 5-45 a.m. the Squadron paraded, dismounted in Camp and were inspected by the Officer Commanding the Corps. The men then mounted and paraded in Squadron Column, and afterwards in Line to receive Major-General Creagh C. B., the G. O. C., Bombay, who was accompanied by Major Fraser R. E., After the G. O. C., had inspected the horses and men, the Squadron ranked past in single file and on reforming in Squadron Column marched to the Rifle Range where the horses were linked. The men then dismounted and moved off in groups under their Section Commanders, and field firing was proceeded with, the targets, being earthen chatties, placed several feet apart and only visible at the longer ranges, with the aid of binoculars. The fire was however concentrated on to a defined area, the Range being gauged by the troop leaders. In extended order taking cover afforded by rocks, and stones, the whole Force advanced from over 900 yards by rushes of 50 to 60 yards, the "cease fire" sounding before the 400 yards range was reached. The number of rounds fired were 195 and the hits registered 15, or about 7·70 per cent, the greatest damage being done on the extreme right of the Line. The men were then marched back to their horses, which were unlinked, and the Force moved off across country in extended order—with the Pony Troop acting as Ground Scouts—to within half a mile of the Andheri Road when troops were faced about and the second part of the programme commenced. Scouts were pushed forward and soon brought in news of an enemy (which was represented by a detachment of B. V. R. Cyclists under Lieut. La Praik, being located near Bomanwadi Village, and the Pony Troop were ordered to advance and reconnoitre and thoroughly search the Village, this was done, and on finding it clear the main body advanced in column of fours to the Village, when, almost immediately, the enemy's fire was drawn by our scouts. Thereupon the Light Horsemen were dismounted and moved forward, one detachment attacking from the North and another from the East, the whole under the control of Major Cuffe. Meanwhile the led horses under the command of Lieut. Reddie moved cautiously forward skirting the Village, and screened by cactus bushes, and trees, were able to keep within handy distance of the dismounted men, and on the "cease fire" being sounded and the signal for "Rally to the Front" being given, the sections were brought up by Nos. 3 at a sharp canter. The whole Force then moved back to Camp over the well-known hunting ground and in arriving in the Polo Ground, near the Jackal Club tents halted in line, when the G. O. C. addressing Major Cuffe, the officers and members of the Corps, expressed his entire satisfaction with the morning's work, both on the range and in the field and mentioned he had seen something of the Punjab Light Horse and the Cawnpore Light Horse both of which Corps were thought a good deal of, but, he added, the Bombay Light Horse need fear no comparison with any.

Major General Creagh remarked that if ponies of a suitable stamp could be had, which were quiet, non-kickers, or non-biters, they were preferable to horses, being more easily mounted and handled, but horses as a rule were found quieter and therefore were preferable. He remarked, however, no pony could be expected to carry the regulation saddle and full equipment which a cavalryman has to take when on service. General Creagh concluded his remarks by congratulating Major Cuffe on having so smart a body of men under his command. Out of a strength of 60, as many as 46 paraded, 14 being absent on leave, several being sick, but the majority being up-country.

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

'Neath a canopy of blue,
Blending with the darker hue
Of the Ocean Wave,
Is the land, some call my home ;
Palm encirc'd tower and dome
Shadowing a grave.

Stretching far as eye can reach
From the sun kissed sandy beach
Sweeps the Ocean tide.
Separation all around
Alien, I on alien ground
Feel the world so wide.

Thoughts of home enthral my heart ;
With a throb the tear drops start
To my gazing eyes.
Longings for the cooler Strand
Of our ocean-girt England,
Home of memories.

White sailed vessels bounding free
On the breast of ocean sea
Bear my thoughts away
To the fireside and snow,
To hearts beating with love's glow,
As in childhood's day.

While they meet in friendships new,
Welcome bid with hand-shake true,
Do they think of me ?
Wait to clasp my hand again,
Weep with me o'er years of pain,
In fond sympathy ?

Those we thought could ne'er forget,
Time no coldness could beget,
Absence binding more,
Do they think of me afar,
Exiled 'neath an Eastern star
On a burning shore ?

Exiled where perhaps grim death,
With his damp and chilly breath,
Even now calls "come."
Where no welcome, no goodbye,
Love's remembrances shall die
In the last poor home.

As the beam of lighthouse bright
Flashes thro' the darkest night
From the rocky bay ;
So the thoughts of those long lost
Mingle in a mighty host.
What a grim array !

Brothers who in harness fell,
Frail ones who had loved too well,
Lover, husband, wife ;
Young and eager, old with years,
Those who fought through blinding tears
On this field of life.

Till the lost and living seem
Like the phantoms of a dream,
Gone with waking morn ;
To be traced, Ah ! will they be
Ere we reach eternity
And new love be born ?

Cloudless blue of ocean fair
Banish hours of dull despair,
Dreams of unknown ill.
Lull these fears to silent rest
As the sea foam on your breast
Lies so calmly still.

What has love with change to do ?
The' it speaks not, ever true
Love must always be
Life remembers, death is peace ;
Love lives ever, ne'er can cease,
So remember me.

MEGO.

IT came out during the hearing of "Buffalo Bill's" divorce case on the 17th ultimo that he had been dosed with many love philtres. Mrs. Cody, his wife, was extremely jealous of him, and imagining that his affection for her was gone, mixed gipsy love potions in his drinks. One of these, which was supposed to be particularly efficacious, was known as "Dragons' Blood." Mrs. Parker, a witness, told the Court that Mrs. Cody believed that every woman was infatuated with her husband, and confided to her names of many prominent women who, she said were in love with him.

THE BAHREIN EPISODE.

SHIPS CLEARED FOR ACTION.

A Persian Gulf correspondent writes :—H. M. S. Redbreast, with the Political Resident, joined H. M. S. Fox and Sphinx at Bahrein on 23rd February for the special purpose of obtaining satisfaction from the Sheikh in connection with assaults on foreign subjects committed by the men of one of the minor Sheikhs in September and October last.

H. B. M. Resident paid a visit to Bahrein in November in this connection, but pending the receipt of definite orders from Government, took no action other than the punishment of a few natives, who took part in one of the assaults referred to, and advising the Sheikh of Bahrein to take the necessary steps for the better government of the islands.

On the Resident's arrival on the 23rd February no notice had been taken of his advice to the Sheikh and consequently with the ships already mentioned prepared for all emergencies, an ultimatum was presented to the Sheikh on the 25th embodying, amongst other demands, the presence of Sheikh Ali bin Ahmed, (nephew of the Sheikh) and his men before the following morning. The same day a visit was paid to the house of Sheikh Ali by the Political Agent, accompanied by one of the Chief's sons, while a cutter with an armed party from H. M. S. Sphinx took up a position just off th house. This step caused a panic in the bazaar, and merchants, in anticipation of a raid from Bedouins, assembled in the fort outside the town, immediately closed their business places and made what hurried arrangements they could, for the safe custody of their belongings. As was only to be expected, Sheikh Ali was not found at his house, and on the Political Agent returning to the Residency, the panic somewhat subsided although much uneasiness was still felt as to what the outcome of it all would be, and what attitude the Sheikh of Bahrein would adopt.

Within an hour of the ultimatum expiring on the following morning an armed party, consisting of some 50 Marines was landed, and the Sheikh, being unable to produce his nephew by the appointed time, was ordered to send his eldest son on board H. M. S. Sphinx, otherwise severe measures would be taken Sheikh Ali, duly warned, fled from Bahrein and the Sheikh's eldest son was escorted on board H. M. S. Sphinx.

With a guard of Marines round the former's house, a tour of inspection was made of the place and steps at once taken to remove what valuables were to be found therein. This done, attention was directed to the horses and livestock generally and sailing craft. Some 23 camels, 14 horses, cows, goat. etc., were forthcoming only and these have been shipped to Koweit and Bushire. Three boats, including a large bugalow were fired, and all the other property of Sheikh Ali, who is now considered an outlaw, confiscated.

A sepoy guard remains in the empty house of Sheikh Ali.

The demonstration has undoubtedly greatly impressed the Sheikh and the people.

At one time, it was thought that the Sheikh would offer opposition and not accede to the demands of the Resident, but he ultimately took the advice offered him and saved the situation.

The ships fully prepared for an engagement.

WEATHER PORTENTS AND THE MONSOON.

There is much in the meteorological conditions of the present year to remind those who were in Northern India when Lord Lytton's Durbar was held at Delhi, of the weather of 1877. Fortunately for the show itself, which terminated on the 6th of January, rain held off till the 7th of that month. But then it began in earnest and continued off and on until the latter end of March, especially in districts which were within the influence of the Himalayas, and what was rain in the plains was snow in the hills. There was not, it is true, any exceptional occurrence of frost after the first week in January when, as visitors to the Lytton Camp will remember, ice often appeared in pans of water left outside the tents at night. But otherwise, the weather was very similar to that of the current season. The sequel was that in the United Provinces no rain of any importance fell in the monsoon months until the 4th of October. Absit omen !

It was this circumstance that led to the now well-known theory adopted by the Meteorological Department that an excess of snow in the Himalayan regions prevents the heating of the soil in the extensive regions north of the plains of Upper India from becoming sufficiently great to draw up the monsoon For the rays of the summer sun are reflected by the snow back into space and cannot reach the soil. Whatever truth there may be in this theory, it is certain that the monsoon of 1877 which did its duty in breaking over South India at the proper time, was deflected at right angles into China by way of Burma and failed to struggle up into Northern India. The conditions of 1905 will, at any rate, serve to test that value of the meteorological theory Let it be hoped that it may prove to have been wrong ; that it is not always right was made clear by the history of 1893, when an unusually cold and wet spring with heavy snow in the hills was followed by an early and abundant monsoon.—"Pioneer"

THE AMIR AND REFUGEES.

THE Amir of Kabul is known to be a student of English newspapers, to the extent of having translations read to him of articles concerning Afghanistan, Central Asia, the Russo-Japanese War and similar subjects. It is now stated that he has been surprised at noticing certain comments upon his policy of recalling refugees to the country. These were to the effect that the Hazara Chiefs would not return to Afghanistan as they did not believe in the Amir's promises of fair treatment. His Highness claims that his actions in the past are a sufficient guarantee that he is a man of his word. Thus of the political exiles who returned from India, Sardar Yahiya Khan was appointed to a high ministerial post ; the Luinab was made Governor of Kabul and his son is one of the Court Chamberlains ; Sardar Ama Khan is Governor of the Pasht-i-Rud ; and Sardar Mahamed Rafik Khan, a grandson of Wali Mahomed, has been lately placed in charge of the arsenal in Kabul. Other instances could be quoted of the consideration that has been shown to men who were members of the Shere Ali faction and left Afghanistan when Abdur Rahman became Amir. The policy that has been followed by Habibullah Khan is a wise one, for he has thoroughly conciliated the Sardars who have placed themselves in his power and he has strengthened the administration by employing those whose ability had become known to him. There are now no adherents of the Shere Ali family left in Afghanistan, and the chances of internal trouble are consequently very small indeed.—"Pioneer,"

A COORG correspondent sends the following account of the "audacity of a Coorg youngster of 18 years" :—"On the evening of the 7th instant, at about 9-45 p.m., a leopard cub had entered into one of the Coorg officials' Lodge at Somwarpett, North Coorg. A Coorg boy of 18 years who saw it, tried to catch the same, but it was so furious that he had to use force. It then entered one of the rooms. The boy following it with a stick, killed it on the spot. It was hung up before the Lodge by the boy in expectation of its mother, but it did not turn up. Next morning the carcase of the cub was shown to the people of Somwarpett and to the Munsiff of Mercara. The Subedar was absent in Camp. The Munsiff and others who saw it certified it to be the leopard cub."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, yesterday morning, his Excellency the Governor presiding and amongst those present were :—The Hon. Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I, M.A., I.C.S. ; the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Hon. M. Dajl Khare, B.A., L.L.B; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A, L.L.B. ; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, J.P. ; the Hon. Meherban Chintaman Rao Ragunath alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) ; the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., L.L.B.; the Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A. ; the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar ; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong ; the Hon. Mr. Montagu de Pomeroy Webb ; the Hon. Mr. Edward Giles, M.A., C.I.E. ; the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M.A., I.C.S. ; the Hon. Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S. ; the Hon. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E. ; the Hon. Mr. Ernest Barkley Raikes ; the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford ; and the Hon. Mr. W. C. Huges, C.I.E.

THE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

The Council resumed consideration of the Bill to establish a Court of Wards in the Bombay Presidency. On the previous day the Council had passed the first five clauses of the Bill and consideration of the remaining clauses was proceeded with yesterday.

Clause 11 provided that the Court of Wards should not assume the superintendence of the person of a female who was married to a man of full age and was in his custody.—The Hon. Mr. Dikshit moved an amendment for the deletion of the words "to a man of full age" and for the substitution of the words "the custody of her husband" for "his custody."

The Hon. Sir James Monteath could not accept the amendment.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta thought that the provision in question violated to certain extent the idea of family congregation according to the Hindu custom and law. If the wife was in the custody of her husband, who was a minor, she should be kept in the custody of her husband's parents.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath said he had no objection to the amendment if it was acceptable to the Council.

The amendment was carried.

POWERS OF COURT OF WARDS.

Clause 27 which related to the powers of Court of Wards as to property of Government wards, provided among other things that no sanction would be necessary in the case of any lease from year to year, or for a term not exceeding ten years.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit moved an amendment for the substitution of the word "five" for the word "ten". He considered that ten years was too long a period.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta mentioned an appeal which recently came before the High Court in which it was disclosed, that a Government Officer had given a lease on the easiest of terms, and for a very long period of time.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath thought the clause should stand as it was. He did not see why the Court of Wards should not have such powers, while similar powers were given under the Talukdars Act and other similar Acts.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 28 provided that the Court of Wards might summarily evict any person occupying or in possession of any immovable property under its superintendence to the use and occupation of which he had ceased to be entitled under any of the provision of the Land Revenue Code or which he used or occupied in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit moved an amendment for the omission of the words "on which he uses or occupies in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act." Mr. Dikshit thought that the words were very wide and should be removed.

The Hon. Mr. Khare observed that under this provision the Court of Wards would summarily exercise a power of eviction which even the High Court did not possess.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath said the object of the provision was to effectually prevent invalid alienation of property.

The amendment was lost.

POWER OF MAKING WILLS.

Clause 38 made consent of Government necessary to wills made by Government Wards.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved for the omission of the clause. He failed to see the necessity of the clause. The power of making a will with regard to various kinds of property by Hindus and Mahomedans had already been limited. In the case of Suranjamdars, Inamdars and similar other landholders had no right to will away their ancestral property to others than their own successors. As regarded self-acquired property the case stood on a different footing. It seemed to him that it was not right to put limitations on the powers of persons to will away their self-acquired property.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath thought that it was not unreasonable that in the case of estates managed by the Court of Wards it should be open to Government to see whether the will made by the Ward was reasonable or not. It might happen that a dissolute man whose estates had been taken up for management by the Court of Wards might will away his property to his dissolute companion. In such a case it was reasonable that Government should have the power of veto.

The amendment was lost.

RESTORATION OF PROPERTY.

With regard to clause 40 of the Bill which related to the withdrawal of superintendence of Court of Wards on the persons desqualified for reasons such as minority, etc. being declared fit to manage their own property, the Hon. Mr. Parekh had given notice of an amendment that the management of the estates which had been voluntarily handed to the Court of Wards, should be restored to their owners on their application or on the application signed by co-sharers.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought it was hard for a person to remain always under the Court of Wards, even after he had recovered his mental incapacity. It was agreed in lieu of this amendment to insert as sub-clause (1) : "Where superintendence has been assumed in pursuance of an order under section 9 sub-clause (1) the Court of Wards shall withdraw superintendence as soon as in the opinion of Governor in Council the property was freed from embarrassment.

Clause 40 also provided that no person who had once been declared disqualified to manage his property owing to physical or mental defect or vicious intemperate and wasteful habits, should be considered competent, even after the qualification had ceased to exist, to transfer or create any charge on or interest in his property, for a period beyond the term of his natural life.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Hon. Dikshit had given notice of their intention to move an amendment that the proviso be omitted. Sir Pherozeshah said in case a man was disqualified for physical infirmity it would be very hard after the property was restored to him on the removal of the disqualification, that he should not be given the same rights over his property which he had before. The same argument applied where disqualification was result of mental incapacity.

The Hon. Mr. Khare in supporting the amendment took exception particularly to the distinction, which by the effect of this section, was made between the successors of those who voluntarily placed their estates under the Court of Wards and those disqualified by the action of Government.

THE HON. SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath : For the reasons stated at the first reading I cannot assent to a person, whose estate has been taken under management owing to his mismanagement, and freed from embarrassment, being allowed to bring it again to the brink of ruin ; nor can I agree that a person who applies for management should have the trouble taken on his behalf except on condition that he will keep the estate intact when he gets it back. May I recall the contrast I drew between the ninety-three Talukdars of Ahmedabad, who could not at the time be prevented from again plunging their estates into debt, and the Kaira and Broach Thakurs who could. An experience in this presidency shows that without such restriction, management is a mere waste of time. The measure will not be worth passing if the management cannot be made effectual for the benefit of the family, and I should be loath to be a party to the passing of the measure which can have no lasting effect. The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta asks by the Bill should stand over a man who has recovered when disqualification is removed. This is an interference with management. All that is done is to prevent him in such a case again encumbering the estate beyond his own lifetime. There is no interference whatever with his management or with his interests during his life. In the circumstances I have explained at the first reading I am also of opinion and continue to be of the opinion that the utility of the measure would be immensely increased if those who apply for management could restrict their successors also to a life estate and had their troubles taken for them only in that condition. The provision is so far as we have had, indication of the views of those concerned, acceptable to them ; and I cannot see how it can be open to objection on account of successors being restricted without their consent.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

THE COMING BOAT RACE.

CLOSE OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

THE Irish team scored a notable victory over the Scottish "fifteen" at Inverleith on Saturday. Not for six years had the representatives of the Emerald Isle won a match on Scottish soil. But on this occasion their superiority was so pronounced that the score by which they won—eleven points to five—does not give a sufficient indication of the advantage they held all through the game. The issue was practically decided by the Irish forwards, who rushed the opposing pack off their legs. These tactics seemed to demoralise the whole of the Scottish team. Munro and Simson, at half, made a praiseworthy effort to stem the flowing Irish tide, but they were, of course, at a considerable disadvantage. The home three-quarters played very indifferently, especially McLeod. Nor did the Irish backs greatly distinguish themselves, Maclear alone excepted. His play did not perhaps quite reach the high level of his performance at Cork against England, but he, nevertheless, played a great game for his side on Saturday, both in attack and in defence. After the match was over, the Irish Committee selected the team who had beaten England and Scotland to meet Wales on March 11, so that the same fifteen will have played in all three matches. The game with Wales will, of course, decide the International Championship, and should be a great contest.

In spite of the fact that Cup ties were conspicuous by their absence, there was no lack of important games decided on Saturday under the Association code. In a sense, the match between teams representing the Army and the Navy at Queen's Club was the most important ; then we had the International between England and Ireland, while there were any number of interesting League struggles, both in and out of town. The visit of his Majesty the King and the Prince of Wales to Queen's Club occasioned the greatest enthusiasm. A large number of loyal subjects waited both outside and inside the ground for the coming of the King. Enthusiasts all over the country are ever pleased to see their Sovereign take an interest in their sport, and now that his Majesty has shown his appreciation of the game, it is only natural that the hope has been expressed that the King will attend the final tie at the Crystal Palace in April. So far as the game at "Queen's" was concerned, there is very little to be said. The general opinion was that the Army men would gain an easy victory, but as is usually the case when bluejackets have anything to say in the matter they were not defeated without putting up a great struggle. Indeed, although the Army secured the verdict by a couple of goals to nil, the result was always in doubt right up to the finish.

The Irishmen have still to gain their first Association success over their English opponents. Previous to Saturday twenty-three games had been played between the two countries, and all but one of these had ended in the Englishmen's favour. The exception was at Belfast eleven years ago, when the match ended in a draw. And on Saturday a second drawn game was added to the record. The English were so strongly represented in the first International of the season, that it was thought they would gain a comfortable victory, but the time when the Irishmen prove easy victims has gone. The game has made such strides during the past few years in the Emerald Isle that a struggle with its representatives is never regarded as a certainty. On the play at Middlesbrough the Irishmen deserved success quite as much as their opponents, the defence of the visiting team, especially, being very fine. Irish enthusiasts have every reason to be pleased with the work of both their Rugby and Association teams on Saturday.

In the senior division of the League there were some first-rate games decided. When showing their best form some months ago, Woolwich Arsenal went to Sheffield, and there defeated the then great Wednesday team, the margin being three goals to nil. That success was described as a lucky one. Since that game both teams have been guilty of decidedly erratic form. The Sheffielders, from the head of the table, have sunk lower and lower, while the Plumstead team have over and over again disappointed their supporters. The return game at Plumstead, on Saturday, between these two teams, was regarded as being quite open. However, the Southerners once more proved themselves the better team, and it is curious that they again succeeded in defeating their opponents by three goals to nil. The Arsenal practically won the game in the first half, for they were constantly attacking, and those two goals scored during the first forty-five minutes gave the players such confidence that, although in the second half the Wednesday had quite as much of the play as their opponents, they could never get through. That the great local struggle between Small Heath and Aston Villa would attract an enormous crowd was only to be expected. The Villans had been showing such capital form of late, that although they had to go away, a success for them was not altogether unexpected. But to defeat Small Heath on their own ground wants a lot of doing. The Aston team, however, realised the hope of their supporters, and gained a most brilliant and decisive victory, three goals to nil being the margin in their favour. The 'Heathens could ill-afford this defeat, for whereas, prior to Saturday's game they were in as good a position as any of their rivals, Everton, Newcastle United, and Manchester City are now in front of them in the table.

These three teams all had the advantage of being at home, and, what is more, made use of this by adding a couple of points to their respective credits. Neither, however, had matters altogether their own way, for Everton, the leaders, scored once against the Blackburn Rovers, Manchester three times against the two goals obtained by Bury, while the Tynesiders secured their victory over Preston North End by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. The most astonishing result in this division was the success obtained by Middlesbrough over Sheffield United. The first-named were not even favoured in the matter of ground, and in spite of the fact that the Sheffield team had not been showing their best form just lately, their defeat at the hands of the much-despised Middlesbrough team came as a big surprise. It was only a goal that separated the teams at the finish, but for all that it gave the Middlesbrough team a very welcome couple of points. The winners have several times during the season given proof that they are a better side than their position at the tail end of the table would imply, and the success obtained on Saturday may be the means of preserving them to fight again in the company of the seniors. This fight to escape reduction promises to be almost as interesting as the struggle for supremacy between the leading clubs. Both the Nottingham combinations had to acknowledge defeat, with the result that the County remain at the bottom of the table, while the Foresters, though above Middlesbrough, are really below them, for they have played two games more and are but a single point to the good.

Within the next few days the Oxford crew will finish home-water practice. They start work at Henley on March 9. It is regrettable, therefore, that Underhill's enforced retirement has necessitated further changes. It seems probable that A. H. Hales (Corpus), the Blue, will supersede him at No. 3. Failing him, A. H. Arbuthnot (New College) may fill the vacancy. In either case, this means a very serious loss of weight. Hales scales 11st 9lb and Arbuthnot only 11st 2lb, while Underhill's weight was 12st 12lb. Instead of the crew averaging over 12st 4lb.—to which weight the new Sims craft is being built—it is likely to be well below 12st. Go where one will, tutehouse's exclusion is decried by experts. It is felt, and rightly so, that such a very fine Old Etonian oarsman should have been

persevered with, despite his earlier defeats. Mr. Havilland realised this fact last year, and with the happiest results.

After showing indifferent form for some weeks, the Cambridge crew now appears to be shaking together. Stroke is neither a strong nor a particularly good oar, but he has one great merit—he keeps a good length. No. 7 is the mainstay of the boat. He has developed into a first-class oarsman, and, despite frequent changes, couples up the work finely. No. 6 is still suffering from the recent chopping and changing, and rows short. He works hard, however, and pulls every ounce of his 12st. 9lb. The watermanship of Nos. 5 and 4 is yet weak, as also their combination of swing and leg-drive. But both are valuable assets to the Light Blues. For "an old parliamentary hand," No. 3 is inexplicably backward so far. He is ponderous, invariably late, and cuts the finish. No. 2 is hardly up to his last year's Eton form, and bow is evidently feeling the effects of changing about unduly. The only advantage would be to let in G. D. Cochrane at bow, whose exclusion has caused much nodding of the head. The Cantabs must be optimistic indeed to leave out such a sterling and tried oarsman as the Eton bow of 1904. If any such change is meditated, it is to be hoped it will be made "soon." Otherwise a fine set of men will simply be wasted. Individually they are far from bad; but collectively they have yet to hit it off properly.

March and its windy days, anathematised by the immortal Jorrocks, mark the beginning of the end in the hunting field. Anxious to make the utmost of the few weeks remaining, big fields are attracted to all the convenient meets, especially in the Midlands, where there have been some tremendous musters during the past month. Followers of the Quorn are deeply indebted to Captain Burns Hartopp for the sportsmanlike and whole-hearted manner in which he has stuck to the hounds in the face of enormous difficulties, and it is extremely satisfactory, therefore, to learn that the testimonial shortly to be presented to him is being readily supported by all connected with the Hunt. A movement is on foot, too, in the Grafton country to make a suitable presentation to the retiring Master, the Hon. E. Douglas-Pennant, and this is likewise certain to be warmly supported, for it would be impossible to exceed the popularity and goodwill gained by Mr. Douglas-Pennant during his lengthy term of office. The new Master of the Grafton, Lord Southampton, will, as expected, hunt the pack himself, and, consequently, a very steady and capable huntsman, Charles Morris, is looking for another engagement. The same thing happens in the Holderness country, where Mr. Charles Brook proposes to carry the horn, so that W. Medcalf, who was once huntsman to the Pau Foxhounds, is seeking a new country. The Pau Foxhounds have been showing excellent sport this season, and an ex-Master of hounds, who has just returned from France after hunting for several weeks with the pack, is most enthusiastic about them. Three fatal accidents in one week is, indeed, a melancholy record which has just been set up. The Rev. George Hustler, rector of the English-Bicknor, was one of the victims, being thrown on to his head and killed while out with the Ross Harriers last week. He was in his seventy-ninth year, an age at which very few men attempt to ride to hounds. Mr. W. B. Gething lived several days after his accident with the Llangibby, passing away on the same day as the reverend gentleman; but the third victim, Mr. W. N. Furnival, was killed instantly by his fall while out with the North Staffordshire on the 25th ult. These sad accidents bring the number of this season's hunting fatalities up to seven. Lieutenant R. N. Lefroy died from the effect of a fall with the Warwickshire Hounds in November; early in the new year, Mr. John Easterley was killed while out with the York and Ainsty; and the remaining two fatalities occurred more recently in Ireland, the victims being Miss Sophia Carson and Lieutenant A. N. Livingstone.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELTH EXTRA MEETING, TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Consolation Plate—Link, Kitty Grafton, Bushbrook, Steddart, Diakkaway, Gnullo, Baker, Blue Blood and Miss Windsor.

The Sandown Plate—Childs Guide, Nat Gould and Rossi Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 7lbs for horses left in.

The Arab Consolation Plate—Nadir Shah, Pendragon, Arabian Flag, Serjamal, Makkeol and Chiragh.

The Mahim Plate—Naranjee, False Start, YoungCardigan, Mint, Zurriff, Sugcer and Mosumme, Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 3 lbs.

The Auction Plate—Breedwell, Prejudice, Afghanistan, Steel, Khozany, Aad-El-Kader.

The 1st Small Consolation Plate—Dispute and Sybarite.

The 2nd Small Consolation Plate—Swazi, Yerbo, Tawakal, Shah Alum and Muslim.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 2nd Small Consolation Plate—3-5 p.m.
2nd Race—The 1st small consolation Plate—3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The Mahim Plate—4-0 p.m.
4th Race—The consolation Plate—4-30 p.m.
5th Race—The Arab consolation Plate—5-0 p.m.
6th Race—The Sandow Plate—5-25 p.m.
7th Race—The Auction Plate—5-55 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba ..... 2-35 p.m.
Church Gate ..... 2-40 p.m.
Grant Road ..... 2-46 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxhmi ..... 2-50 p.m.
} Local Time.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 21, 1905.

1 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

3 "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 8 p.m. for instructions in Semaphore Signalling.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 21, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—To-day at 6-15 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L gun drill. All members of No 1 Coy are requested to attend.
Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound.
No. 2 Coy—Thursday at 9 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L gun drill. All members of No 2 Coy are particularly requested to attend, Rehearsal Inspection parade.

2 It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 25th instant at Colaba North Fort at 4-30 p.m. by the G O C Bo Brigade. Fall in by Companies at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Khaki Uniform, Field Service Caps, Patties not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th February 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 221,903 maunds and Rs. 19,589 in the earnings.

THE 113th Infantry will detail a Guard of Honour of 50 Rank and File, under the Command of a Native Officer, to parade at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station of the G. I. P. Railway, in Review Order, Summer Clothing, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock a.m. (local time) to receive his Highness the Maharaja of Benares, who is expected to arrived at 7-10 a.m. (local time). His Highness will be received with a General Salute. A salute of 14 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7-10 o'clock a.m. on the morning of Monday, the 27th instant, to announce the arrival of his Highness. A salute of 13 guns will also be fired at 7 a.m. on the morning of Friday, the 31st instant, to announce the departure of his Highness from Bombay.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from page 5).

A man who has an ancestral estate is either bound by time or custom to maintain it intact for the benefit of the family or he is at liberty to do what he likes with it. In the former case the measure is in accord with the common law. In the latter case he is merely as much entitled to entail it for the benefit of the family as to waste it in riotous living. Has any successor ground for complaint that he is restricted to a life interest, if it was open to his predecessors instead of making such a restriction to leave him nothing at all? I think the mere statement of the question is enough to show the hollowness of the contentions that there is any hardship of successors or a holder agreeing to get his estate freed from embarrassment on condition that it remains in future intact as the reserve of the family income. My honourable friend Mr. Mehta thinks a father who had a spite against his son might apply for management to injure him. But he would not injure him: on the contrary he would do him a very great service. If he wants to injure the son, his best way of doing so would be to alienate the estate.

HINDU WIDOWS.

As regards a Hindu widow, she also could not do her successors a better turn than get the estate permanently preserved for them, and in any case in which she has an absolute right, there is no reason why she should be so prevented. But most Hindu widows have but a life interest, and I do not suppose that Government would enter into an agreement with them as regards the future. There is, of course, no obligation in the matter. Government mentioned sanction or refuse management as they choose and would refuse if the incumbent had himself or herself only a life interest and no power to make stipulations for successors. I do not understand that Parsi widows are under any disability of the kind which is not specially imposed. Some time ago the agent of a Parsi lady came to see me about the intervention of Government to preserve an estate which had been granted on Jatinam tenure by the East India Company, to her husband's grandfather for valuable services, and has already gone through some vicissitudes and part had been lost to the family. Her highest ambition was to preserve the balance of the estate for the family and she was said to be in great distress of mind and body because the whole estate was likely to be lost to the family. I had to explain to the agent with regret that at the time Government could do nothing, but if the proceedings could be stayed off until the Bill was passed management might be undertaken to free the estate from embarrassment, but it would perhaps be a condition that future incumbants should have only a life interest. The agent said with effusion that that would be the best thing that could be done. Now I am not conscious of that imposing appearance which the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta attributes to me and I do not think I exercised any undue influence. But I ask him, is there any reasonable ground for preventing that lady, assuming she had the power from saving estate for the family not only on the present occasion out in perpetuality, I could give other instances in which applications have been made in vain, and in which I believe the conditions would have been acceptable. I think I am betraying no confidence in stating that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale spoke to me about the possibility of Government assisting to save the estate of a family of ancient descent in Nasik. I explained to him what might be done after the passing of this Bill and what conditions are, in my opinion, necessary to make management effectual. I am not prepared to say he committed himself to any definite opinions, but I do not think the conditions appeared to him "prima facie" unreasonable. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah would apparently see little harm in going further than I would in some respects. If I understand him aright, he thinks there is much to be said for attaching an entail generally to states of some classes. Now although that course was followed in the case of the Gujarat Talukdars, I think it is open to serious objection. I think it takes very strong public grounds to justify an alteration of the tenure of the nature of rights without the consent of the holders. But a holder who has full power chooses to agree that his estate instead of being liable to be dissipated at the will of any incumbent, should be preserved by this means for the benefit of the family as long as the family endures, why should any one say him nay?

THE TIME FOR LEGISLATING.

My hon. friend says that this is not the proper occasion to deal with such a matter. From my point of view, it is pre-eminently suitable. A man who has an estate encumbered feels the obligations of saving it to prevent his family sinking into poverty and insignificance, Government are willing to help him on condition that the benefit is made perpetual. What possible objection can there be to such a voluntary arrangement being made effectual through a legislative provision? The Hon. Mr. Khare says there will be a difference between the cases of those who agree and those who do not. With all due deference as well as the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola also think that there is not sufficient ground for the distinction. Why should there not be? Why should a man be precluded from obtaining by agreement a benefit for his family which is not extended to those who cannot or do not agree? The hon. members say the agreement was that Government might not receive money advanced by it. I am not aware who advanced this agreement. The object has no connection with any Government advances, it is wholly, I urge, concerned with the advantages of the family. The Hon. Mr. Khare says that there is little use in preventing alienation because the estates will be disintegrated by partition. But partition does not take place in all cases and surely there is an advantage in maintaining the shares in the family. We could hardly prohibit partition and it is not prohibited in the case of the Talukdars in which, nevertheless, the restriction of alienation is of great benefit. It is not a reason for preventing one from ruining a family, but there is another form by which its importance may be diminished. These are my personal views and as I have said we have been unable to get any indication that they are unacceptable to persons concerned. But I admit that it is difficult to elicit the views of the bulk of these people and one of the functions of some of the members of this Council is to represent us the views of private individuals in the divisions for which they are elected. The measure is solely for the benefit of certain classes and I do not think we should force this part of the benefit of the people who, there is any reason to suppose, are unwilling to have it. I think we should pass the Bill because a measure more stringent in many respects has been found to be uniformly beneficial in other parts of India, and I think, on the other hand, that the measure in the circumstances of this Presidency would not be worth passing unless the individual holders for whose benefit management is undertaken are precluded from misusing all the good done. But if the non-official members whose function it is to represent the wishes and aspirations of persons belonging to the divisions for which they are elected, remain satisfied that the extension of restriction to successors would be contrary to the wishes of those concerned, and if they and other members have not been convinced that it would be beneficial to allow holders to agree to a restriction of their successors, to a life interest, I will not ask that the provision as it stands be passed only by a majority. I will in that case agree that the words "or successor of any such landholder" be deleted or in other words, accept the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Parekh. The responsibility for curtailing, as it seems to me, the benefit of the measure will lie on them.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Dikshit withdrew their amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh then withdrew a portion of his amendment relating to females and moved to delete the words which made the section in question applicable to the successors, of any such landholder. This was agreed to.

The Bill was then read the third time.

GUJARAT TALUQDARS' ACT.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath, in moving the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, said after the exhaustive discussion of the Court of Wards Bill, the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, which in many respects, followed the Court of Wards Bill very closely, would not be thought occupy much of their time. As regarded the principles of the Bill, he said, he explained them with considerable fullness at the time of the first reading of the Bill and since that time they had had them before the Select Committee and had framed a few amendments, principally on account of representations which had been made. The principal representation came from the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi and his (Thakore's) object was that the inclusion of Mulgametis in the definition of Taluqdars would result in conflict between him and certain people who held land under him. Apparently the word Mulgametis was used in Gujarat in different places with different meanings. Since the passing of the Act VI of 1862, the Mulgametis had been treated as Taluqdars except for about two years. One of the law officers raised the question whether a Mulgameti was a Taluqdar, principally on the ground that the Mulgametis had not like Taluqdars given yearly lease. For about two years the question was discussed somewhat hotly and it was eventually decided that they should be treated as Taluqdars until a Civil Court gave a decision to the contrary; and the section for the inclusion of Mulgametis in the definition of Taluqdars was intended to legalise what they had done. But it appeared from what had been said by the Thakore Saheb of Limddi that there were some now of the class of Jwardars who seemed to apparently hold land on condition of service. In his own villages there were some who apparently hold land under him. Of course Government had got intention of interfering with any body except independent landlords and of these there were some who's status were at present under management. There were independent land holders and were in all respects in the position of Taluqdars and had been treated as Taluqdars and had perhaps a higher claim because they were the original holders of the villages. As regarded the other classes the reasons applying to them he had explained on the first reading of the Bill, and he thought it were unnecessary now to say anything about them.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said there were two clauses in the Bill that were open to objection, namely second and fourth. The second clause related to the inclusion of Mulgametis in the definition of Taluqdars. In the Select Committee one phase of the question had been dealt with and that was in connection with Mulgametis who were subordinate to other Taluqdars. It appeared that there was not much information about the nature of the tenures This much was known that they were not among landholders who received the "Jamabandi" pattas, from Government. It appeared that in some cases Government took up the management. They consulted their law officers, who were of opinion that they were not Taluqdars and still Government thought that they could take the management of their estates and they took it up. If Government were afraid that this irregularity might expose them to legal liability they might make a validating Act. But that did not justify an application of the Taluqdari Act in its interity to them. Upon the imperfect information it would not be right by a stroke of the pen to deprive them of their rights. So far as the protection of their estates was concerned now that the Court of Wards' Act had passed there would be no difficulty. He also objected to the fourth clause which disqualified Taluqdars from transferring, or creating a charge or interest or entering into a contract. It was impossible to see any necessity of this in the case of Taluqdars. They had nothing but life estate. They could not prejudice in any way the rights of their successors. The Bombay Act VI of 1862 applied to management taken up for liquidation of debts, now when there was no debt there was no necessity for reverting to the old condition of things.

After some discussion the Bill was read the second time; and subsequently passed throught the third reading without discussion.

BOMBAY REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley moved the first reading of a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. The Bill has been prepared to remove a number of minor defects in the drafting of some Acts of the Bombay Code and to make clear a few minor points on which doubts have from time to time been felt. The opportunity has also been taken to introduce a few unimportant amendments in substance. Each repeal and amendment is explained by the remark regarding it inserted in the fifth column of the appropriate schedule—a column which will, of course, be removed before the Bill is passed.

The Bill was read the first time and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins; the Hon. Mr. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Khare, the Hon. Mr. Lamb and the Hon. Mr. Edgerley.

BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act. He said:—

Your Excellency:—I trust we shall be able to deal with this small Bill without resuscitating the controversy which raged around the passing of the existing provisions of the Abkari Act relating to Mowra flowers. Some honourable members will remember that in 1832 a bill was passed through this Council to give Government power to regulate in notified areas the collection, possession and transport of mowra flowers. The Governor-General, although recognising that in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, for which the measure was considered to be immediately needed, little hardships could be caused by the restrictions, because in these districts mowra flowers are little, if at all, used as food for men or cattle, and that illicit distillation was in these districts particularly rife, thought it objectionable that there should be given to Government a power which might give rise to hardship if exceeded in places where mowra flowers are used as food for men or cattle, and thought it better that even in Thana and Kolaba other measures should be tried before similar provisions were enacted for them. That Bill was accordingly vetoed. In 1884 a Bill applicable to Thana and Kolaba was put before the Government of India, but they asked the Bombay Government to reconsider the question of introducing it, because mowra flowers might be used as food in times of scarcity. Other measures were tried without avail; in one year an attempt was made to buy up the whole crop of mowra flowers, but great difficulty was experienced in disposing of them, and they were eventually sold at a very low rate, and there was a considerable sacrifice of public revenue. But illicit distillation and all its evil consequences continued in those two districts; drunkenness was rampant; and additional police had to be quartered in certain places on account of the conflicts between the people and preventive officers and general lawlessness. These evils were extended even to the coast Talukas into which mowra flowers began to be imported from Gujarat. In 1892 another Bill was introduced to authorise restrictions in Thana and Kolaba. Persistent allegations continued to be made in spite of evidence recorded by Government Officers and Commissioners that even in Thana and Kolaba mowra flowers were habitually eaten by both men and cattle. The Hon. Messrs. Nowroji Wadia, Nulkar, and Ranchodlal Chotalal, men of independent judgment, who had been opposed to the original Bill, men whose death has been a grievous loss to the Presidency, made special personal inquiries and satisfied themselves that these allegations were without substantial foundation. The Hon. Mr. Wadia put the matter to the test by offering number of the bill rubs as much as eight annas each, if they would eat mowra flowers in his presence and without exception they refused. The Bill was accordingly passed unanimously in this Council and received the sanction of the Governor-General. During the last 12 years in which the provisions in question have been in force in Thana and Kolaba, there has not been the vestige of a complaint that anybody has been injured by their operation. The hill and forest tribes gain a livelihood for part of the year by collecting mowra flowers for legitimate distillation. Illicit distillation has been substantially checked; the number of offences detected is about one-third or one-fourth of the number in some years before the provisions were enacted. While the revenue has increased, there has been a material decrease of drunkenness. There can be no question that the provisions have been beneficial in Thana and Kolaba and that there has been counterbalancing harm. One would suppose that in the circumstances the most suitable course would be to take power to apply the provisions by executive order to any places in which it is demonstrated that they can be applied without interfering with any legitimate use of mowra flowers and in which they are urgently needed for preventing illicit distillation. But it is recognised that there should be no risk at all of interference with the supply of the flowers where they are in fact used as food or fodder, and it has therefore been arranged that any extension of the provisions should be effected only after going through all the formalities of legislation.

GROWTH AND USE OF THE FLOWERS.

Now in the places to which it is proposed to extend the provisions the mowra tree is not grown to any considerable extent. I understand it is practically non existent in Broach. In the Bulsar Division of Surat there are only 410 trees all told. It grows in the Pont Taluka of Nasik, and for that reason we exclude that Taluka from the Bill. It also grows in some of the hills further inland, but is there, I believe, quite sparse. In places in which the tree does not grow, the probability of the flowers being used as food or fodder is exceedingly small. Even in Thana they are as dear as unhusked rice and they must be much dearer where they have to be imported. They are nowhere eaten where more suitable articles are readily available and would certainly not be used as food or fodder when more suitable articles are cheaper. But we do not rest the case on mere probability. Elaborate inquiries have been made in the places to which we propose to extend the provisions. In Ankleshwar and the Umreth Mahal, in which if at all in the Broach district, mowra flowers might be expected to be used as food or fodder, as they are near the localities of production. 52 patels and cultivators testified that they were little used for such purposes. I understand that all the patels in the Bulsar division of Surat, and in the Nasik, except Point, were asked with the same result. The infinitesimal proportion which is eaten is not eaten really as a food or fodder but as sometimes in the way of medicine or stimulant to cattle; and the application of the provisions would not affect that use for no license or permit would be required in respect of a quantity less than four seers. Moreover, licenses or permits have to be given without fee, and of course they would be given freely for the legitimate use of any larger quantity. It is to be remembered that the restrictions apply only to mowra flower, not to the fruit. On the other hand there is abundant evidence that flowers are imported into these places for illicit distillation. The import into the Broach District in a year exceeded the exports by 45,000 maunds. Enough was imported into the Bulsar Division in 1902-03 to make 67,032 gallons of spirit, and into Nasik enough to make 40,000 gallons. There are shops for the retail sale of the flowers throughout the Broach District, and in the circumstances I have explained, the sale cannot be for any legitimate purpose. The implements of illicit distillation are constantly found. The flavour of the illicit spirit is said to be preferred just as the Irish peasantry used to favour poteen, because it tasted of the peat reek. In the Bulsar division there were found 134 deserted stills in 1902-3. But no elaborate still is needed. All that is required is an earthen pot and a bamboo tube, and a man can make a few gallons of spirit in his own house in a very few hours. The number of cases of illicit distillation detected, is of course no real criterion of the extent of it, for in these circumstances escape is easy; but in the year 1903-04 there were considerably more detected in Surat than in any other district of the Presidency, except the large district of Khandesh; and the bulk were in the Bulsar division, while in Nasik the number was nearly double what it was a few years ago. The number detected in Broach was not very large, but I think it will be clear from what I have said that the reason was not that the actual offences were few.

SOME POPULAR FALLACIES.

It may be said that the illicit distillation could be prevented by a sufficient establishment; but I would ask whether it is not better that the evil should be dealt with at the root, if that can be done, as I think I have shown conclusively it can be done without hardship or material inconvenience to any innocent person, than by maintaining an army of detective officers to worry the people by domiciliary visits, even if they did not, as I fear, it is only too likely that they would, misuse their powers of giving annoyance for their own advantage. The present state of affairs makes it impossible to check the consumption even of taxed liquor so far as is desirable. The only really practical way of doing so is to put on as high a duty as will not create an irresistible stimulus to illicit manufacture or smuggling and make the liquor dear. We have no right to deprive the people altogether of a luxury they wish to have, and which in moderation may not be injurious, if not beneficial; or even to add greatly to the inconvenience and trouble of procuring it. A great prelate said, with regard to the prohibition and restriction, ardent teetotalers urge in season, and out of season, that he would rather see England free than England sober, and though the saying is somewhat uncompromising, contains at least a large substratum of commonsense. But we have a right to make liquor so dear as to discourage the excessive consumption of it, and there is hardly a more legitimate source of revenue than that which is so gained. But facilities for illicit manufacture make a high rate of duty impossible without the substitution of illicit for licit consumption. Gentlemen with more philanthropic zeal than accurate perception of the facts argue that the increase of Abkari revenue shows the increase of drunkenness, and inveigh against measures which have no effect at all on the extent of consumption. Surely drunkenness from consumption of illicit liquor is even more reprehensible than drunkenness from the consumption of liquor which has paid its due tol. In the town of Bombay, where there is little opportunity of illicit manufacture, after the Abkari Act came into force, consumption decreased by 30 per cent., while the revenue rose by 150 per cent. Similar results could be attained elsewhere, if illicit manufacture and smuggling could be effectually prevented. Such prevention raises the consumption of taxed liquor, but it diminishes the total consumption. Where the duty can be increased without risk of illicit practices, there results a further decrease of consumption generally unjoined with an increase of revenue. That is a consummation which the most ardent temperance reformer might devoutly wish, and would wish, if he could only see that increase of revenue does not necessarily mean increase of total consumption; but may and infact often does mean a material decrease. In the places specified in this Bill, the rate of duty is lower than it is in many places where the people are less prosperous; but if it were raised while the facilities for illicit manufacture remain, the result would be to stimulate still further that manufacture, and substitute illicit for licit consumption. I hope I have shown ample reason for believing that these facilities can be removed, or at least minimised, without hardship or material inconvenience to anybody, and with a prospect of a decline of lawless drunkenness, and of substantial improvement of legitimate revenue. With these remarks I propose the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh thought that a thorough inquiry should be instituted to ascertain whether in the Talukas and Districts to which the Abkari Act was sought to be extended, mhowra flowers were imported in large quantities and used for illicit purpose. If they had been so imported, he thought it might have been so owing to the times of distress through which this Presidency had passed in recent years, when mhowra flowers were used as food for men and cattle.

The first reading of the Bill was agreed to and the Council adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Brigadier-General Bayly, D.A.G., Northern Command has been selected as Commandant of the India Staff College.

Lieutenant Wylde, 55th Rifles, is posted for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

2nd Lieutenants Harmond, Duke Cornwal is Light Infantry, and Euriquez, the Queens, are posted to the Eastern and Northern Commands respectively for appointment to the Indian Army.

The following officers have been granted extension of one year in their appointments in the Transport branch:—Captain Keogh, R.G.A.; Major Dunlop 20th Deccan Horse, Captain Davis, 22nd Punjabis and Captain Henslowe 22nd Cavalry.

Major Battray, 26th Punjabis is appointed temporary Staff Captain for mobilisation.

Lieutenant Thompson, Essex regiment, is permitted to withdraw his candidature for the Indian Army and joins the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment.

Tables forming a short guide to the various ways of obtaining a commission in his Majesty's regular forces together with information as to pay, allowances, choice of Regiment and outfit and directions as to Regulations which should be consulted, have been prepared at the War Office and are now on sale.

Owing to necessity of structural alterations, the H. T. Sicilia will not now leave Bombay till 30th March arriving at Southampton on or about 22nd April.

The undermentioned drafts expected to arrive per freightship Syria, on the 23rd instant, will, on disembarkation, proceed to Colaba Depot for despatch to their respective destinations:—1st Manchester Regiment, officer 1, men 100 and woman 1. 1st Cheshire Regiment officer 1, and men 60.

The draft, 1st Manchester Regiment (excepting families), will proceed to Secunderabad by the 23-30 passenger train from Victoria Terminus (11-0 p.m., local time) on the 25th instant. The draft, 1st Cheshire Regiment, will be despatched to connor for Wellington by the 6 o'clock passenger train on the 25th inst.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last evening Mr. J. S. Milne and Lt. Rendall beat Lt. James and Mr. Abercrombie of the Hyacinth 6-1, 4-6, 6-3. The first set was a walk over. In the second, Lt. Rendall seemed to fall to pieces, and the Naval men playing up won. They looked like winning the third set too, as their opponents seemed to be very much off, but Milne's hard service came off in three games, and he and his partner won the match by this margin. On the whole the game was a disappointing one, and Lt. James and Mr. Abercrombie have to be congratulated on very nearly winning.

There is no game this evening, but to-morrow (Wednesday) Capt. Greig meets Mr. ". Cheetham in the finals of the Singles, and Lt. Wilson R. N. and Capt. Vans Agnew meet Messrs Reid and Baraclough in the semi-finals of the Doubles.

THE ROAD TO TIBET.

THE announcement that two companies of Sappers are to be employed in improving the Hindustan-Tibet Road will not cause any surprise, for since Gartok has been opened as a mart, there has been an obvious need to finish the road from Simla to the Tibetan frontier. The last section was purposely left unmade for some twenty miles when the Government of India through their engineers laid out what was pretentiously called the "Tibet Grand Trunk Road," the idea being to have a difficult bit of ground on the actual frontier. The result has been that trade has never sought the Simla route, that to and from Almora being preferred. It does not follow that under the new conditions there will be any marked change, but still every facility should be given to traders from the Punjab side. The road itself beyond Narkhanda can be widened with advantage and the Sappers will have plenty of work to do in the coming season. Their operations should interest one eminent traveller who visited Simla a short time ago. Sir Frederick Treves in the vivid impressionist sketches contained in the book, "The Other Side of the Lantern," has something to say of this road. He describes how he viewed it from "a bluff east of Simla and noticed it winding for leagues as a thin grey scratch against the mountain-side, like a high-water mark. The comparison is excellent, but the remarks that follow are singularly inaccurate. The traveller writes:—"This grey line is one of the old great primeval highways of the world. It is a way from Asia into India. It is a road which has taken part in the peopling of the earth, in the formation of nations. In the primitive migrations of man. It is a solemn fate-determining path which has controlled Destiny. Compared with it a Roman way in Britain is a thing of a year ago a path in a child's garden, for men were toiling along this road before Rome was built. This track can only compare with the road in an allegory, with such a path as Bunyan saw in his dreams." Unfortunately for this picturesque passage the Hindustan-Tibet Road is only a few score years old, and the traffic of antiquity—if there was any—sought the valleys and not the mountain sides.—"Pioneer."

TALL v. SHORT MEN.

THE BACONIAN THEORY DISPROVED.

Are very tall men deficient in intellectual power, According to Bacon they are. A writer in then "Daily Dispatch," however, points out that Napoleon who is generally quoted in support of the Baconian theory, and who always chose short men for great enterprises could hardly be described as a short man. The various versions of his height differ greatly, and while a French biographer puts it at 5ft. 2in., Captain Maitland, who measured him on the Bellerophon, gives his height as 5ft. 7ins, which is about the average.

Appearances indeed, are most deceptive in judging the stature of men, as they may be greatly affected by the manner of dress worn, and particularly by the depth of the sole and heel of the boot. Lord Roberts, for instance, is affectionately spoken of as "Little Bobs" a description quite inaccurate unless used as a term of endearment. Lord Roberts is as tall as Alexander the Great and taller than Nelson, Blake, Warren Hastings, and Sir John French, who are never spoken of as short men.

The men of genius in Parliament are, with few exceptions, men of more than average height. Among the eminent the Duke of Devonshire is tallest having a slight elevation over Mr. Balfour, who comes next. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is only a little less tall, and he is of equal height with Burke and Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Asquith is a little taller than Mr. Chamberlain, and the same height as Mr. Gladstone in his younger days before he became bowed with age, Mr. Morley is of the same height as Disraeli, Dickens, and Lord Lytton, while Lord Rosebery is the shortest of the eminent men of Cabinet rank. In the ranks Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Mr. Sydney Buxton are tall men, while Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George are, one above, and one under average height.

Mr. Marcus Stone, who is a six-footer, is not only an opponent of the short genius theory, but contends quite the opposite. He maintains that the majority of England's great men have been, and are, of lofty stature.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Chairman of the Railway Board, the Members of the Ry Board, the Secy to the Ry Board and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will, respectively, take rank in articles 91, 92, 93 and 96 of the Warrant of Precedence for India published with the notification of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, No 328, dated the 10th Feb

Mr J L Milne, Registrar, Home Dept, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th March 1905

Mr C W Caston Supdt Home Dept is appointed to be Registrar in that Dept vice Mr J L Milne, retired with effect from the 20th March

The services of Mr E D Maclagan, of the ICS, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 8th March

Lieut W S Patton, MB IMS, was employed temporarily on plague duty under the Govt of Bombay from the 2nd to the 18th Feb

The services of Lieut G F I Harkness, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 18th Feb

The Hon Mr Justice Ibrott, ICS, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 1st April to the 31st Aug

The Hon Mr Justice Pratt, ICS, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 1st April to the 30th June

Under the provisions of the India High Cours Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, cap 104), sec 7, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr C P Caspersz, ICS, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon Mr Justice Brett, or until further orders

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, cap 104), sec 7, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr H Holmwood, ICS, at present officiating as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to officiate with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment as a Judge of that Court vice the Hon Mr Justice Pratt who has been granted furlough up to the 30th June

The Revd W A G Luckman senior chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to officiate as a temporary arrangement as Domestic Chaplain to the Most Revd the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 21st March or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of the office of Domestic Chaplain.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (CIVIL WORKS).

Mr E S Bellasis Ex Engr 1st grade Punjab is promoted to Suptdg Engr 3rd class temporary rank with effect from the 7th March

Babu Manindra Nath Deb Apprentice Engr Bengal is promoted to Assist Engr 3rd grade with effect from the 20th Jan

Mr M J Scobie Suptdg Engr 1st class temporary rank Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of Bengal P W Dept vice Mr D B Horn, CIE, on combined leave or until further orders

With reference to Dept of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works) Notification No 97 dated 13th March, Mr F W M Scott Ex Engr 1st grade Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with effect from 1st March, vice Mr M J Scobie or until further orders

Mr Frank Alfred Clift supervisor 1st grade Burma is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engr branch of the P W Dept as an Asst Engr 3rd grade and is posted to Burma

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr W Maxwell, ICS, Postmaster Genl 2nd grade and Deputy Director Genl of the Post Office of India is, with effect from the 8th April, granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for three months. Mr C H Harrison, ICS, Postmaster Genl 2nd grade is appointed Deputy Director Genl of the Post Office of India with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that appointment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 19th and 20th Silver Spoon competitions of the above Club fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning last. There will be a competition on Saturday morning next the 25th instant:—

	Score 500 yards.
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	31a
Cr Sergt Inst in Musktry J H. Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31b
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	27a
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	25
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	21

a Handicapped 7 Points
b " 6 " winner of spoon.

	Score 200 yards.
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	29a
Cr Sergt Inst in Musktry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	27c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	27b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25

a Handicapped 4 Points winner of spoon.
b " 7 "
c " 6 "

REFLECTIONS ON LITERARY "GHOSTS."

FROM time to time advertisements have appeare in certain newspapers to the effect that the advertisers are prepared to write fiction to order for persons anxious to pose as "authors" by signing their own names to the stories thus written, and palming off the work as their own original "stuff." In reply to my first letter inquiring for particulars, I received by return the following interesting document, type-written, to which I was asked to sign my name "before we go any further":—

(Copy.)

To (let us say) "Paradox," 6000, Advertisement Department of ——————, London.

This is to declare (1), that my letter signed "Basil Tozer

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"For many years now the duties performed by the carpenter warrant officers of the Navy have been declining so far as the working in wood is concerned, although they have increased in regard to iron and steel, says the "Globe." To such an extent has this been the case that advocates have not been wanting who advised that all the artisan ratings of the ships should be placed under the immediate supervision of the engineers of the ships, and so dispense entirely with the services of the carpenters afloat, so far as the men of the warrant rank were concerned, leaving petty officers, such as carpenters' mates, to do the necessary work and supervision where wood was the material in question. With a general desire to abolish all superfluous non-military officers and men from the compliments of modern ships, the proposition for removing the carpenter has again been put forward, and is being investigated by the committee now sitting. If the change be embarked upon, it will probably be a gradual one, and many of the present carpenters of the fleet may find employment in our dockyards at supervising repairs, which is now so largely undertaken by these establishments, and in which their sea experience would prove of the maximum amount of utility to the State. This will happen only if the committee are convinced that present arrangements can be improved upon, as it is well-known that many captains view with alarm any attempt to remove the carpenter, whom they consider a time-honoured officer who is still useful and necessary in even the most modern ships."

"The Regular soldier is, and will always be, a better soldier than the Volunteer, and he, in his turn, will be worth six civilian rifle club men on the day of battle, says the "Broad Arrow." But whereas the Regular is so far inured to the peculiar features of a soldier's career that it takes much to discourage him—and more, possibly, to discourage a British soldier than his French or Italian 'opposite number'—the Volunteer, or other nonprofessional fighter, with his individual stake in the country, must necessarily take the field with his nerves strung up to the highest possible tension; and we should not be surprised if some of the men, after their first severe action, went absolutely insane for the time, as Hoenig tells us, did the men of the unfortunate 38th Brigade—citizens and fathers of families these, too—at Mars-la-Tour. It is, as we have said above, of the highest possible importance that such men should take the field with the fullest confidence in the man at the head of affairs. If anything goes amiss in the mobilisation, or if the men can see anybody and everybody hurrying about in the vain endeavour to carry out half-a-dozen contradictory orders, the "morale" of the troops is severely shaken even before the troop-trains steam out of the station. . . . A Volunteer army taking the field for the first time may not illustrate grand tactics with the perfection of the 'old masters,' Frederick or Napoleon but it will probably kill the enemy somehow. But an army, the mobilisation of which is to the outward eye nothing less than a wildly confused "culbute generale," in which nobody knows his own business and everybody tries to do his neighbour's, will go into action half-beaten. A cool-headed organiser is more valuable than six men who know the names of the springs in a maxim at such a time of storm and stress."

No beginning is likely to be made for some time in opening recruiting for the Home Service Army. So few men entered for three years have extended their service that the drafts for India have been seriously jeopardised, and it was brought to the knowledge of the authorities that, in view of this danger, it would be extremely unwise to introduce recruiting for the short period of service, which would probably attract many who might otherwise have become available for India. Therefore, the enlisting of the short service battalions will not be proceeded with, and hence arises some of the great uncertainty which has shrouded the Army, this being, in fact, a legacy of the great error which was made under the administration of Mr. Brodrick, when the three years' period was made applicable to the whole Army. It was supposed at the time that many more men would be attracted and that having entered the forces they would be willing to extend their term of service. As every one knows this has proved not to be the case, with deplorable and costly consequences. We have always held the view that there exists a large class of men in these islands possessing a certain military instinct, and who would feel satisfaction in a longer period of service, and this is now under trial. Since the nine years' service was introduced, by the Army Order of October 26, the recruiting for that term has been fairly satisfactory. Up to February 11, 8,427 nine years' men have been enlisted, but the Indian drafts are not yet absolutely safe, and thus, as we say, arises the objection to instituting the Home Service Army. The return of recruiting for November, December and January is not all that could be wished. The men raised for the long service were 7,371, as compared with 8,543 in the same period in 1903-4. There was however, no deficit in drafts, though men who failed to extend were sent out to India to obviate any possible deficiency.

So convinced are the Admiralty regarding the advantages of oil fuel, that they have decided to use it in all the destroyers about to be built. The smoke difficulty has been practically surmounted a fact for which the Engineering Department deserve the highest credit, for other Powers have not succeeded in even approaching the solution of this difficult problem. Most of the fuel will, it is expected, come from the oil fields of Burmah, which will be under Government control, and not subject to the vagaries of the great oil trusts.

It is hoped and expected, by gunnery officers, that with the advent of Admiral Scott's new department at Whitehall the question of "communications" will be thoroughly gone into and settled. At present specialists are by no means unanimous in regard to the number of nature of the instruments required for this service, nor whether they should be worked electrically or mechanically. If, therefore, the matter can be controlled by a central authority, in touch with all the large number of officers throughout the fleet which are now experimenting with various systems, this authority would probably be in a better position to evolve a uniform and satisfactory system than is the case at present. There would also be the advantage which would be obtained by the Inspector of the Target Practice being constantly going round the Fleet to give advice on these matters, as well as to investigate the necessities of the different classes of ships now in commission. There appears to be a very general agreement among the gunnery men in commissioned ships that a trustworthy system of communications is absolutely necessary for long-range firing, where the chance of having the system destroyed by shell fire is only possible by a chance shot, and not probable by deliberate attack on them. The gunlayer, in fact, must have another pair of eyes at a considerable elevation to prompt him as to the falling of his shot, and the necessary raising or lowering of his sights. The gunlayer at these distances is more of less a machine, but he must be well practised at short range, where he can use his own judgment, to make him a perfect trustworthy machine, and one on which the officer aloft can thoroughly depend. The Spottar must be absolutely certain that the man behind the gun has correctly laid his weapon for the object, and is pressing the trigger at the right moment of the roll. If this is being done, then he can correctly prompt him by means of his communication instruments, as to whether his sights should go up or down, being guided by the fall of the shot. The three essentials for good shooting at long ranges are therefore, a good gunlayer behind the gun, an experienced and quick spotter in the fighting top, or platform, and a simple but certain system of communication between these two persons and the captain of the ship. This is what the new Inspector of Target Practice will probably aim at.

In a very short time the Navy will have its first turbine-propelled cruiser in commission, as the Amethyst is ordered to be commissioned on acceptance from the contractors, and will then relieve the Hermes, cruiser, in the Atlantic fleet. During her commission some interesting and valuable data should be obtained as to the relative merits of the turbine as compared with the reciprocating engine—although, in the opinion of many engineers, probably the majority, the supremacy of the turbine is already established. It is significant of the growing in favour with ship-owners of turbine-propelled ships, that last year one firm alone—that of Denny's of Dumbarton—launched no fewer than seven turbine steamers. One of these, the Loongana steamed out to New Zealand at an average speed exceeding 16 knots; and her voyage demonstrated that at 16 knots and over, the turbine is more economical than the reciprocating engine.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers all over the world.

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THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
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D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

such as:
CONSTIPATION, LANGUOR, PAINS IN THE CHEST & SHOULDERS, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, FLATULENCY, ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND ANÆMIA,

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food-digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, liver and kidneys, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the world. "For years I suffered from a disordered liver" wrote Mr. C. R. Venter, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, on Oct. 15th, 1904. "My liver was really sluggish and I had severe pains in the small of my back from the shoulders right across the chest. After using three bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup and some Mother Seigel's Pills I was quite cured and can now recommend them with every confidence."

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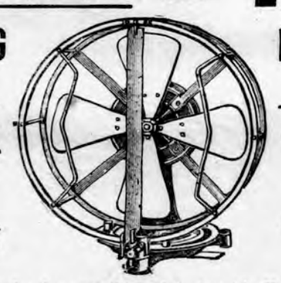

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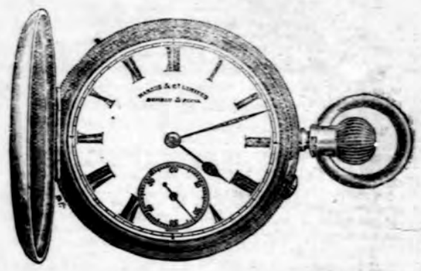

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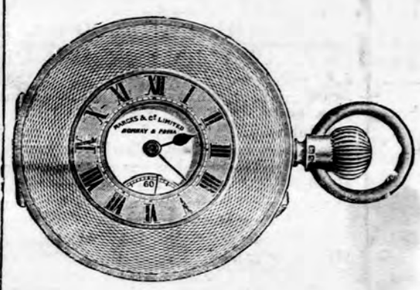

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